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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our full and interesting correspondence from [illegible], giving a complete exhibit of the present interesting phase in the affairs, will attract attention and repay perusal.

The refuges of lies just now being diligently sought by deserters and sneaks, are being shaken to the winds. The Wisconsin Judges, in yesterday's issue, are followed in our dispatches this morning, by the Attorney General of Iowa, who gives a Copperhead Judge a rap over the knuckles for helping to hide a deserter in his little half bushel. There is nothing that can interpose between the military deserter and his deserts. There is no power that can in these States cope with the war power. The people so will it. They got up an expensive machine to save the Union, and the daring knaves who throw themselves in its path, will be crushed to powder, whether they are judges, or plainer people, who foolishly take their mental pabulum from Copperhead managers.

The news from Kentucky and Tennessee is exciting, and shows that warm work is near, if not already begun.

"THE CAVALRY ESCORT."

The ballad of the war which we publish on the second page, is one of the most stirring lyrical pieces of its class that has been brought out since the war began. It is a fresh, stirring and thrilling page of trooper experience, and the very measure has in it the gallop of steeds, and the clatter of sabres. Less polished than Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," it will live with it, in the lyrical history of the wars of this age. Our readers will not fail to appreciate it, and many eyes will be wet at its pathos. The pencil of a Darley might follow the pen and illustrate every verse. The soldiers, and the friends of soldiers who sit at home and watch, yet dread the signs from the camps, will read the Cavalry Escort.

THE GREAT FIRE.

We once took occasion to refer to the great fire eating its way through the very heart of our city. Tall blocks were melting away before it like snow wreaths. Great stores became ruddy furnaces in whose seething glow valuable merchandise was wrapped and destroyed. Wealth by millions was taking unto itself wings of flame and vanishing away. All was distress. Terror sat upon every countenance. The Herculean labor of the firemen had rendered strong men helpless. What was to be done? The generous offer of the colored citizens, you remember, was at first [illegible]. Better that Chicago be swept like a burned prairie, rather than be saved by the help of niggers. Not to be thought of. But it was thought of, and thought better of, too. The negroes have since been set at work at the fire.

But now another feature strikes us, for the fire is still raging. It is calling for a bold expenditure of water, all of which has to be pumped by the Chicago Water Works Company. It is drenching the streets with a muddy flow, darkened by cinders, and thick with trampled mire. There is a vast disturbance of street proprieties. A hose-cart, driven at speed, has run over a valuable pointer dog. More sad to say, another has lamed a boy for life. A fat old lady, flying with her household Lares in her hands, has tripped over the line of hose, sprained her ankle and broke the clock. There has been an invasion of the rights of property. Numerous securely fastened doors of absent owners and tenants have been broken open. The firemen have made their moist and muddy way through a milliner's shop, putting the modistes into a humid state of wrath and dismay. Several express wagons have been pressed into the service of carrying fuel for the steamers. Two horses have been over-driven and succumbed to the pressure of the crisis. Several louts, who refused to work, have been sent to the lock-up. A squad of suspected men, caught in doubtful connection with property they claimed to be saving, are cooling their heels in the cells, and all this without a process. Sure, never was a city [illegible].

Now, we can prove by the editor of the Chicago Times, and if he got his eminent [illegible], he would be high authority enough, that all this is wrong. That pure minded [illegible] of public morals and justice will tell you that there are laws protecting the [illegible], purse, lives, rights of property and safety of water companies, [illegible], alleys, pointer dogs, [illegible] ladies, door fastenings, [illegible] wagons, and horse flesh. That man is a free moral agent. That the [illegible] and Habeas Corpus were expressly designed to protect men who decline personal exertion at fires. That nobody is to be arrested by no other [illegible] warrant. On this proving, [illegible] valuable opinion, there would be [illegible], of course, a liberal field [illegible] and constables. [illegible] than Vallambrosa leaves. Chief Engineer Harris was arrested early [illegible] for obstructing the street, [illegible], grand larceny, trespass, [illegible], and disorderly conduct. [illegible] relays of pipe-men have [illegible] up by scores and incarcerated [illegible] citizens. Several fire[illegible] as horse thieves on [illegible] by expressmen. The elderly lady with the sprained ankle has her [illegible] against the Chief Engineer. The man who owned the pointer dog has the hose-[illegible] for fast driving. The [illegible] boy's father has a similar suit. We [illegible] as a city, but we are not to [illegible] our legal rights. It might be that the fire would gain headway, but is that [illegible] why we should lapse into anarchy and despotism? Perish the insinuation!

[illegible] is a greater fire, at whose extinction [illegible] and valiant hearts are laboring. It is deep seated in the structure [illegible]. It is imminently dangerous. [illegible] an invasion of a temporary [illegible] of much that belongs to a [illegible] of peace. But the fire [illegible] at all hazards. Precisely [illegible] that we have grouped as [illegible] the work of conquering our city [illegible] engineered to stay the work [illegible] national conflagration. In [illegible] it would be asked what interest [illegible] had to prevent the fire from [illegible]. We might possibly trace [illegible] connection with the [illegible] and the busy thieves [illegible] and distress [illegible] stealing the [illegible]. It is impossible not to [illegible] Copperhead magistrates [illegible] Tory judges [illegible] distorted [illegible] of Fed[illegible] [illegible] pacify disturbed old ladies, after the fire is out. Until then, all who wilfully get in the way of hose carts will be run over; all who meddle with the pipe-men will get very wet; all who tread on the hose will slip up. For such is the order and the necessity of fires.

OPERATIONS ON THE YAZOO.

We Move on the Enemy's Works.

THE BATTLE WITHOUT RESULT.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
CURTIS' PLANTATION, TEN MILES ABOVE GREENWOOD, March 11, 1863.

My last letter closed about seventy-five or eighty miles above this place. Almost immediately after the closing of that letter, accounts began to come in from the front to the effect that the advance of our fleet had fallen in with the enemy, or rather had come in sight of them, and some brisk work appeared close at hand. The rebel steamers—Ben. McCulloch and J. W. Sharp, under convoy of a little black gunboat, were industriously employed picking up cotton at the plantations along the river, the gunboat keeping a little above them, to give notice of our approach. The gunboat discovered us and commenced a rapid retreat down the river, screeching at every turn of her wheels, a warning to her companions to get out of the way. The McCulloch was the uppermost of the two transports, and was delayed in getting away from the bank and getting her head down stream, so that the Federal ram Lioness was close at her heels before she fairly got under headway. But, once under weigh, she made good time, and ran off at an exceedingly rapid rate. But the ram crowded her hard, and as she was so heavily laden with cotton and corn she failed to make so good time as seemed desirable. A gang of negroes was therefore set at work to lighten her up, and a large amount of cotton was quickly tumbled overboard. With this relief she was able to widen the distance between herself and the ram so rapidly that the pursuit was finally abandoned.

THE REBEL STEAMER PARALLEL BURNED.

Yesterday afternoon the side-wheel steamer Parallel was cruising along fifteen or twenty miles above here, and had picked up an immense load of cotton, supposed to be not less than three thousand bales. While engaged in gathering her load of cotton the smoke of our approaching fleet was discovered curling up in heavy black masses over the heavy timber. She immediately turned about and made all possible speed down stream; but in turning a sharp bend in the river she manifested more haste than wisdom, and ran foul of a large tree, which so disabled her that she was unable to proceed any further. Her officers and crew therefore abandoned her, previously setting her on fire, and when our fleet overhauled her she was completely enveloped in flames, and subsequently proved a total loss. Large quantities of her cotton fell overboard, the water extinguishing the flames, so that for several miles in that vicinity the river was covered with floating cotton bales. This is now being gathered up by our boat for additional protection to our gunboats. In this capacity it will be of immense service to us.

OUR ARRIVAL HERE—THE REBEL WORKS.

We arrived at this point at about nine o'clock this morning. Here we are ten miles above Greenwood, and but two and a half miles from the rebel works. Just below our position the river turns to the eastward, and after describing a wide horse-shoe bend, again resumes its southerly course at a point nearly south of this. The neck formed by this bend, or rather the base of the peninsula, is something less than a mile across. Directly in this neck the rebels have thrown up their fortifications. These are not so formidable in themselves as might be supposed. They consist of a single line of breastworks composed of cotton bales and earth, facing westerly, and flanked on the right by quite a heavy battery fronting the river and mounting three siege guns. Besides this, they seem to have several small field pieces in position. Directly on the right flank of this line of defence they have constructed a raft of logs as a blockade of the river to prevent our boats from running by their batteries.

The ground upon which these works are built is as high as any to be found in this region. It is probably elevated above any possible overflow; but with the river as high as it is at present it is but two or three feet above the water level.

IN FRONT AND BELOW THE WORKS.

Directly in front of their line of breastworks there is quite a deep slough, extending across the neck, and admirably serving the purpose of the ditch usually dug around fortifications. The slough is close to the base of their works at the upper end, but gradually recedes from them until at the lower end it is several hundred feet removed. Still beyond this slough there is an almost impenetrable and very extensive canebrake, with a deep forest reaching far back into the country. About six miles below this fortification, and directly in the arc of the bend, is the confluence of the Yallabusha and Tallahatchie rivers, and from that point down to the Mississippi the joint stream takes the name of the Yazoo river. The little village or settlement of Le Flore lies directly at the junction of the two streams. Greenwood lies upon the Yazoo, four miles below.

WHY THE WORKS WERE SO LOCATED.

The object of the peculiar location of this fortification will now be apparent. The purpose was unquestionably not merely to defend Greenwood, which is a point of no considerable importance, nor yet merely to prevent our passing below, as the defences at Yazoo City are susceptible of being made infinitely stronger than anything they could build here. Grenada is located on the Yallabusha river, about one hundred and ten miles above its mouth. The rebels consider this one of the most important points in Northern Mississippi, and manifest a determination to hold it at all odds. Besides this, they have a number of steamers concealed in this and other streams tributary to the Yazoo, which they have no desire to destroy or lose possession of. It was probably with a view of defending the entrance to this stream that the rebel works were located as they are.

THE REBEL STRENGTH—THEIR COMMANDER.

It is very difficult to arrive at anything like an intelligent estimate of the strength the rebels have in these works, the accounts are so various and conflicting, ranging all the way from five to fifteen thousand men. I very much doubt if they have more than eight thousand here, and probably not so many as that. They are under the immediate command of Gen. Loring—the Maj. Loring of the old United States army, who won so much distinction at the battle of Chepultepec, in Mexico.

THE CHILLICOTHE—RECONNOISSANCE.

Immediately on arriving at this point this morning two reconnoissances were started out. One was made down the river by the gunboat Chillicothe, Lieut. Commander Foster commanding. Acting Commodore Smith and Gen. Ross accompanied the Chillicothe. They ran down to within about a quarter of a mile of the rebel battery, exchanging several shots with it. The Chillicothe was struck four times in this affair; once in her square hull and twice in her massive turret, in each case the ball making a deep indention in her three and a half inch iron, plainly marking the unmistakable stamp of the steel-pointed sixty-four-pounder shot, propelled from rifled pieces. No pieces of larger calibre than this were disclosed by the enemy. The Chillicothe returned from the reconnoissance without having sustained the slightest injury.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES.

At the same time detachments of the 46th and 47th Indiana infantry were sent out to feel the enemy's position on the land side. They came upon quite a large body of rebel skirmishers on the westerly side of the slough, about a mile from our point of debarkation, and after a short skirmish drove them across the slough. Our party then advanced down the slough a short distance and commenced fording it, when the enemy again sallied out to resist them, and quite a spirited engagement followed, resulting in a second repulse of the enemy, when they finally retired within their fortifications. Our forces were then withdrawn across the bayou, and now hold their position. Our casualties in this affair were but two men wounded.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT.

The engagement was to have been commenced at daylight this morning; but at that hour the Commodore was not ready, and as the fight was to be wholly naval, our army commanders had nothing to say in the matter. The Commodore, therefore, took his own time, and at half-past ten o'clock declared himself perfectly ready to give the enemy a trial of strength. It had been determined to send both the iron-clad gunboats down together, into close range of the batteries, and to bring the mortar and land battery into play at the same time. The mortar was manned by a select crew of mortar gunners, under command of Acting Lieutenant Fentress, executive officer of the flagship Rattler. The land battery was placed in charge of Acting Lieutenant Domina, of the Signal, and was manned by a force of practical gunners, taken chiefly from that boat, under command of Master's Mate Sleeth. The light draught gunboats, with the rams, were ordered to keep back out of range, and remained about three-quarters of a mile above the rebel fortifications, protected by a bend in the river, which threw the range of the enemy's guns far to the right of them.

OPENING OF THE BALL.

The ball was opened by Lieutenant Domina with his land battery at precisely half-past ten o'clock, the time that had been fixed upon. At the same moment the Chillicothe let go her fastenings, and turned her head down stream in readiness to proceed to work. Here a little delay occurred, owing to the trouble experienced in getting the mortar boat into position, which prevented the DeKalb from moving, compelling the Chillicothe to wait for her. The delay was of nearly twenty minutes' duration, and resulted in the enemy training all their guns upon Battery Wilson, the name given to our land battery in compliment to Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, the engineer who built it. Nothing more serious occurred to the battery, fortunately, during the short time it was alone exposed to such a fearful fire, than the knocking off of a couple of bales of cotton, which were quickly replaced. The battery had both its guns directed full upon the enemy's rifled 64-pounder, and the embrasure in which that piece stood was terribly mutilated by the spicy shells of the Parrott guns.

THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

But soon the division came that was to relieve our little battery. A little before eleven o'clock the two gunboats got under weigh together and proceeded down the river to within six hundred yards of the rebel works. They had hardly turned the bend and obtained a glance at the rebel fortifications when they both opened. This fire quickly drew the rebel fire from the land battery, which was left to the tender mercies of half a dozen small pieces placed in position on the rebel fortifications.

THE ARMAMENT OF FORT PEMBERTON.

Allow me here to digress to say that, from the most reliable information yet received at the headquarters of this expedition, the enemy's fort mounts but five guns of any pretentions. These are a rifled sixty-four-pounder (an old thirty-two-pounder, altered,) one thirty-two-pounder Parrott (said to have been captured at Shiloh,) and three twenty-four-pounder Dahlgrens. Besides these, however, they probably have one full field battery, which is used when and how it may be most convenient. These guns are mounted behind a parapet composed of seven tiers of cotton bales, covered on the outside with eight feet of earth. To penetrate such a wall is no small matter.

RESULT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

We have tried to-day most desperately to reduce this fortification. We have brought our heaviest artillery to bear upon it at a close range, and have kept it at play as long as it was possible to do so; still we have made but a slight impression. To be sure, we compelled them to stop firing. We poured such an incessant and deadly fire into the embrasures in which their guns are located that their gunners could not stand it; but yet the fort holds out. We fired the last shot; indeed, we fired for three hours after the enemy had ceased. Yet no one supposes they have given up the contest. They are plucky, and will fight to the last. Some of our officers fancy we disabled some of their guns; but there is no evidence of this further than their silence. My own opinion is that their silence is a deep game. They discovered defects in the location of their guns, and wish to remedy them. They ceased firing, supposing that we would follow their example. We did slacken our fire when they ceased; but still we kept hammering at them until dark. I fancy that when we call them in the morning again we shall find they have changed the position of their pieces. Our Parrott battery ranged directly on their 64-pounder, and the aim of our gunboats was at the same piece. One gun cannot well be worked under such a heavy fire. Doubtless we shall find, to-morrow, that that piece has been placed where it will have only the gunboats to fight against.

THE CHILLICOTHE

was under fire to-day a little over an hour and a half. She was not withdrawn till long after the enemy had ceased firing, and then only because her store of ammunition was about exhausted, and requiring a replenishment of her magazine. The rebels singled her out as their principal target, and they peppered her well. She was struck to-day thirty-four times. Her storm roof and wheelhouses were riddled and badly cut up. Her launch was all stove to pieces. Her ensign was four times shot through, and her pennant was shot away. Her massive iron plating was indented all over her front where balls had struck her. Yet she withstood the terrible ordeal, and is to-night as good for a fight as she was this morning.

THE CASUALTIES.

Notwithstanding she was struck so many times, the casualties to her crew were nothing in comparison to those received when she was last under fire. But two men were injured on her. These were Francis O'Neil, seaman, compound fracture of the arm; Sergeant Leopold Trott, of the 13th Missouri regiment, face badly burned.

THE BARON DEKALB

was the unlucky vessel to-day, and, considering the length of time she was engaged, she got off very lightly. After the Chillicothe withdrew the DeKalb was ordered to remain and continue firing until dark. She did so, firing once every twenty minutes, but getting no response after the main engagement closed. She received about a dozen shots during the action, at least three of which were very severe blows. One passed obliquely through her starboard casement, just forward of the first port hole, and raked through the main deck, finally lodging in the wardroom in the extreme after part of the vessel. The shot penetrated through a section of her casemate, which was not covered with iron. In its course it struck a gun, against which one of the ship's quartermasters was leaning—John O'Neal—and, glancing, mortally wounded him. A shell exploded directly in her wheelhouse, which damaged one or two buckets and splintered the bulkhead and did no further mischief. Still another lodged in the forward casemate under the heavy iron plating. Shells striking on the outside of the vessel, frequently set on fire the cotton with which she was covered; but no damage resulted therefrom.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

This afternoon the Chillicothe was again ordered down to engage the rebel battery. She moved down promptly, and soon her heavy eleven-inch guns were heard, to which the enemy made a brisk response. The Chillicothe fired but seven rounds, during which she dropped three shells directly into the enemy's works with good effect. At this juncture she met with a most unfortunate and disastrous accident. Her men were loading her port gun, the charger being engaged at the moment in cutting the fuse of the shell which had already been placed in the muzzle of the gun, when a sixty-four pound shell from the rebels struck directly in her half open port, throwing apart and unshipping the heavy iron port shutters, one of which was thrown overboard, and, lighting directly upon the muzzle of the gun, exploded simultaneously with the shell that was being put in the piece. The casualties by this double explosion were fourteen in all—three killed and eleven wounded. The wounded were mostly but slightly hurt. I append a

FULL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Killed.

Thos. Greenslade, Master Gunner.
J. Norton, 97th Ill.
Green Singleton, 19th Ky.

Wounded.

Pilot J. F. Morton, stunned by the concussion.
Boatswain's Mate H. B. Levayne, arm broken and slightly bruised in face.
Yeoman S. Cornell, slightly in shoulder.
Sergeant J. F. Holliday, 46th Ohio slightly in ankle.
Chas. C. Huff, 46th Ohio, slightly in face.
Robert Brown, 97th Ill., ankle and leg.
Patrick Connor, 46th Ohio, slightly in face.
John A. Britton, 46th Ohio, slightly in face.
J. C. Young 19th Ky., slightly in face.
Newton Porter, 97th Ill., slightly in face.
T. J. Henderson, 46th Ohio, knee and face badly.

These soldiers had been detailed to fill up the crew of the gunboat, as the crews of all the gunboats have been similarly filled up, and were portions of the crew of the port gun against the muzzle of which the rebel shell exploded.

THE CHILLICOTHE WITHDRAWN.

Capt. Foster exhibited the utmost coolness and courage when this severe accident befell him, ordering his men to remain quiet, and giving the necessary directions to bring his starboard gun into range, as if nothing had happened, and manifesting a disposition to continue the engagement, when he received orders to withdraw out of range. The Chillicothe was again brought out of action without any material damage. He merely lost a shutter from one of his ports; but otherwise the vessel and her splendid battery were as good and serviceable as when she went into the action.

PROSPECTIVE ENGAGEMENT.

To-morrow morning at daylight we shall resume the attack upon the fortifications both from the river and land. The river is so narrow at this point that it is impossible to bring many gunboats into play at once. The Chillicothe and Baron DeKalb will probably have the bulk of the work to do. They will be assisted by a single mortar, lying off at a considerable distance above them. The nature of the land above the rebel lines renders an assault impracticable, and the width of the slough will prevent our forces from getting up into position to use their small arms; but working parties are busy to-night throwing up cotton bale defences, behind which batteries will be planted. The action will, therefore be principally artillery.

March 12, 1863.

A UNION BATTERY CONSTRUCTED.

Working parties of soldiers, detailed from the 33d Missouri and some other regiments of Gen. Fisk's brigade, were at work all last night throwing up a battery facing the enemy's position. The location of this battery is shown in the diagram I send you. It is within a quarter of a mile of the rebel fortifications, and stands just within the edge of the timber on the West of Clayton's slough, having a perfect range directly on the neck on which the enemy stand, and sweeping their entire line. It is built of two tiers of cotton bales, covered on the outside with earth. A single thirty-pound Parrott rifle, taken from the gunboat Rattler, was mounted in this work—and a temporary magazine well stocked with ammunition, so that at daylight this morning the battery was in complete readiness for work. As daylight approached brush was thrown on the outside of the battery to conceal it from the enemy. The battery was located and its construction superintended by Lieut. Col. Wilson, of Gen. Grant's staff, engineer-in-chief of this expedition. The gun was manned by a crew from the gunboats, and is supported by General Fisk's brigade.

THE ATTACK POSTPONED.

It was intended to commence the assault on the enemy's works at daylight this morning; but the non-arrival of our mortar fleet, together with the incompleteness of certain preparations on the gunboats, made it advisable to postpone the attack, and the day has been passed without the occurrence of anything of interest. The mortar fleet arrived during the forenoon, and the gunboats are now so protected that it will be almost impossible to hurt them, unless another chance shot should find its way into one of their ports. To-morrow morning will doubtless bring about a decisive engagement.

Lieut. Col. Wilson is busy to-night with a large force putting another Parrott rifle in position on the shore. Whether he will construct an entirely new battery, or enlarge the one built last night so as to accommodate another gun, will be determined by him after inspecting the materials at his command.

March 13, 1863.

THE BATTERY—THE GUNBOATS PROTECTED.

This morning opened most gloriously. It was like a June morning in the Northern States. Everything in nature was fresh and beautiful, and the men, partaking of the spirit that surrounded them, felt equal to any task. It was the morning fixed upon for the final assault upon the enemy's position which resists our descent of the river. During last night Lieut. Col. Wilson and his working parties were again busy, and had extended his shore battery so as to accommodate another Parrott gun, which was procured from the gunboat Forest Rose and placed in position before midnight. During the night the Chillicothe and DeKalb had both been covered with cotton bales, to make sure that they should not be hurt. They are the mainstays of the expedition, and should we lose one of them we would probably be required to abandon the whole movement. Hence the precautions that are taken to insure their safety.

THE CASUALTIES SUSTAINED ON THE DEKALB.

Robert Murphy, seaman, killed; Master's Mate Frederick R. Davis, seriously wounded in thighs and groin; John O'Neal, Quartermaster, mortally wounded in head and chest; George W. Male, seaman, left leg shot away; Francis McGuire, seaman, slightly wounded in hand; John McGovern, slightly wounded in arm.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD CHILLICOTHE.

The Chillicothe is a light draught iron-clad, having one stationary turret in which are two eleven inch Dahlgren shell guns. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commander—James P. Foster, commanding. Acting Ensign—William T. Powers. Walter Muir, Master's Mates—Henry Baker, Horace A. Harmon. Acting Assistant Surgeon—Wm. C. Foster, Jr. Acting Paymaster—J. H. Hathaway. Chief Engineer—H. W. Hardy. First Engineer—Chas. Trotter. Second Engineer—Charles W. Reynolds. Third Engineers—Watson B. Fleming, John G. Briggs, Daniel Lantz. Pilots—J. C. Morton, David M. Boyden, Theodore Underwood. Captain's Clerk—Alfred Ryan.

UNITED STATES IRON CLAD BARON DEKALB.

The Baron DeKalb is an iron clad casemated steamer, carrying thirteen guns of a heavy calibre. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commander—John C. Walker. Acting Lieutenant—John V. Johnston. Acting Masters—C. S. Kindrick and R. H. Medill. Acting Ensigns—H. H. Girringe and Chas. Hunter. Acting Assistant Surgeon—John Wise. Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. H. Munn. Acting Chief Engineer—Thos. Hebron. Acting First Assistant Engineer—John L. Smith. Acting 2d Assistant Engineer—Geo. L. Britton. Acting Third Assistant Engineer——— Wilcoxson. Master's Mates—E. D. Breed, F. C. Davis, and J. C. Meachum. Gunner—J. H. McDonald.

We shall give the rebels another trial to-morrow, when I hope to be able to report more satisfactory results. I have already said the position is a formidable one. It is more than that; it is an unapproachable one. We can't get at them. If we could, we should have been able half a dozen times to-day to drive them out by storm. But infantry can do nothing in the water, and this fortification is completely surrounded by water.

Gen. Loring was relieved on Monday last by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who is still in command. Gen. Tilghman's surrender of Fort Henry got him but little credit in rebeldom, and he will be very slow to commit himself by another surrender, if it can be avoided at any sacrifice.

Every place must have a name, and battles are usually designated by a name corresponding with the place at which they are fought. This is no place. Our base is at Curtis' plantation. The rebels call their position Fort Greenwood. I suppose, therefore, that history will record this as the battle of Fort Greenwood.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, March 26, 1863.

The Legislature has been actively engaged to-day in transacting a large amount of business. The Militia law and Registry law are about the only important measures yet to be considered. The Senate passed, among others, the bills raising the printers' fees for legal advertising twenty-five per cent.; providing for continuing the work on the State Capitol, and re-issue bonds therefor; to incorporate the Monroe and Riverside railroad, and giving $15,000 to be used for the benefit of sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, five Democrats voting against the latter.

After a long discussion a bill was ordered to a third reading incorporating the Tomah and St. Croix Railroad, and granting thereto a portion of the lands formerly granted to the Lacrosse Railroad.

This afternoon the bill again submitting the old Rock River Canal claim to arbitration was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly returned the long tax and assessment bill to the Senate for engrossment, practically defeating it.

Numerous bills passed. Among others one authorizing the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, to create and issue preferred stock to take up second mortgage bonds, &c. The section authorizing consolidation, however, being struck out.

This afternoon much time was spent without definite action, on a bill designed to facilitate the collection of claims against the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company.

A large number of bills were considered in the Committee of the Whole, to-night. A trifling error in transmission, in the TRIBUNE of this morning, makes my last dispatch do great injustice to Judge Cole. His opinion on the constitutionality of the draft, is universally conceded to be one of the ablest ever delivered in the Supreme Court.

The Government is seizing all the light draft steamers on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries.

An immense Union meeting held here to-night, was addressed by Senator Howe and Judge Hubbell, of Milwaukee. Both made telling and powerful appeals to the loyalty of the audience, and were cheered to the echo.

A letter from the 17th regiment says: Gen. John A. Logan made a speech on St. Patrick's Day, terribly lashing the peace croakers at the North. He said such men were called tories in the Revolution. This term was too mild for those pretending that the South could not be whipped by us, and working for the fulfilment of their prophecies, in the hope that they might be constables in remote towns. Abolitionism was not the cause of this war; but slavery was. It was not our business now to try and convince the rebels that we are not Abolitionists, but to make them taste the terrible consequences of their unjust rebellion. This country was worth one million of lives for its preservation, and he was willing to contribute his life, if necessary.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, March 26, 1863.

Gen Curtis has received instructions from Washington to consider the order to close up his official connection with affairs in the Southwestern Department, withdrawn. Other advices confirm previously published statements that no immediate change is contemplated. The troops lately sent into the swamps after Marmaduke, are returning to Cape Girardeau.

FROM THE YAZOO EXPEDITION

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, March 26, 1863.

A private letter from an officer of the De Kalb gunboat speaks discouragingly of the prospect of capturing Fort Pemberton on the Tallahatchie. It says the water prevents the co-operation of the land force, and says the Chillicothe has been badly damaged by the rebel fire.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1863.

The long roll was beat in Hooker's army yesterday, in consequence of a report, that the enemy had crossed in force. It was doubtless founded on the massing of heavy bodies of rebel infantry at Bank's and United State's fords, to prevent Hooker's crossing.

All ladies have been sent out of the army lines.

Rumors of the rebels being at Warrenton, are unfounded. Several unconditional Union citizens were arrested at Fairfax, as spies, to-day.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Burnside and his Forces.

EXCITING RUMORS AND PROSPECTS.

Heavy Skirmishing near Camp Dick Robinson.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, March 26, 1863.

Gen. Burnside leaves for Kentucky to-night, to look after matters there. Three steamers passed down the river this morning with a part of Burnside's old troops, bound to Louisville. The 79th New York, 20th Michigan, and 29th Massachusetts regiments, arrived here to-day. Their destination is contraband. To-night three steamers, with more troops, are hourly looked for.

Gen. Burnside has advices that the rebels who were defeated at Danville, under Breckinridge, have possession of that town, and are advancing southward.

There is another report notifying, however, that the whole rebel force has crossed the Kentucky River, and captured a train on the Frankfort and Lexington road; that all the negroes in Bourbon, Harrison, Fayette and Woodford counties have been impressed by the rebels to work on fortifications.

The Kentucky Central Railroad has made arrangements to-day to transport large numbers of our troops daily for some days to come. A company of mounted infantry left Covington last night for the southern part of Campbell county, to arrest rebels who are recruiting there.

An attack on Paris is looked for to-night. A Massachusetts and a New York regiment go up to-night to defend the place.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEXINGTON, Ky., March 26—6 p. m.

One hundred and fifty prisoners under a guard, left this noon on foot via Frankfort, for Louisville. The wagon trains from Richmond and Danville, with stores, camp equipage, &c., came in all safe to-day. The panic has subsided at Frankfort. Matters are quiet in Lexington.

Major Mitchell, of the 44th Ohio, captured thirty-eight rebels at Camp Dick Robinson to-day, including two wagons and a paymaster with about $15,000 in Confederate money.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Skirmishing is reported near Camp Dick Robinson, resulting thus far favorably to the Federals. The forces are about equal—the Federals under General Carter having advantage of position. A general engagement is expected soon.

John C. Breckinridge was at Tullahoma on the 24th, consequently is not in command of the invaders near Danville. There are no reports of a rebel advance to-day.

The Frankfort train has not arrived. The cause of the delay is not known. There are rumors of the rebels in several proximate localities, but they are not credited at headquarters, nor do they appear to come from authentic sources.

IMPORTANT FROM IOWA.

ANOTHER OFFICIOUS COPPERHEAD JUDGE.

The Attorney General Raps his Knuckles.

No Refuge for Desertion in State Courts.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Iowa, March 26, 1863.

At the request of the Governor, Attorney General Nourse has just rendered an important opinion in regard to conflicts of authority between the United States and State officers, growing out of the arrest of deserters. It was called out by recent troubles in Decatur county. Capt. J. H. Summers, in command of a company of State troops in that county, arrested Wm. R. Stack, as a deserter, by virtue of a military order received from Davenport. The County Judge, who is a Copperhead, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and, after the return of the writ, released the prisoner on the ground that the United States military authorities had no business to meddle with the citizens of Decatur county. Summers re-arrested the deserter and took him to the proper military post as a deserter. The County Judge issued a warrant for the arrest of Summers for contempt, but Summers refused to heed the warrant.

These proceedings were brought to the attention of the Governor, and the legal points involved were by him referred to the Attorney General. The latter holds that a United States officer having a deserter in custody, is duly bound to make return of the fact that he holds his prisoner by virtue of an order from a competent military authority of the United States, and that if the identity of the deserter and the authority of the person serving the warrant, are established, the prisoner can and ought to be held, even in defiance of an order from a State Court ordering a release.

It is held by the Attorney General that Captain Summers did wrong in resisting the warrant served upon him for contempt, inasmuch as this offense was necessarily cognizable by a State tribunal. The entire judicial machinery in Decatur county is in the hands of the Copperheads, and the presence of Captain Summers' men is all that has restrained the most violent rebel demonstrations against Union citizens. The military power may have been stretched a trifle, but it has been for a good purpose.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1863.

Judge Kinney of Utah, has been removed. His successor has not yet been appointed. The trouble was a belief in his complicity with Brigham Young.

The order dismissing Col. D'Utassy from the service, has been revoked, and he is to be tried by a court martial. He has just been married to Mrs. Bacon, a sister of John Graham, a New York lawyer.

The War Department has appointed Hawkins Taylor, Chas. S. Sherman of Ohio, and Francis T. Russel of Missouri, Commissioners, under the joint resolution of July 12th, to examine the claims of the officers and men actually employed in the Department of the West, or Department of Missouri. The solicitor to the commission is James H. Morse.

The Provost Marshals for Ohio has not yet been appointed, but most of them will be in a day or two.

There is a cavalry reconnoissance out to look after Fitzhugh Lee, who is said to be somewhere near Culpepper or Warrenton. In a guerilla fight at Chantilly, yesterday, we lost thirty-nine prisoners, three killed and one mortally wounded.

A recent member of the Delaware Legislature says that measures are on foot for organizing a negro regiment there, and indicates the probability that two full regiments can be procured from among the free blacks.

Solicitor Whiting of the War Department, is preparing instructions for the Treasury Department to carry out the new law about the disposition of abandoned property in the rebel districts. The Secretary of the Treasury will speedily appoint proper agents in each State and Military Department, to execute the provisions in this law.

Measures are likewise in preparation for a more thorough enforcement of the confiscation law.

Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, is the most prominent candidate for Controller of Currency, in place of Olcott, who peremptorily declines.

No body to-day, here, understands the situation on the Mississippi.

The work of appointment under the national militia law is going on briskly. Those of Indiana were among the last under consideration. None have been decided upon yet. The expenses of the Government are now said to be over two millions a day.

Nothing further is supposed to have been decided on by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the financial policy.

The Missouri Legislature having asked that Gen. Curtis be retained in command of the Western Department, that result becomes probable.

Mr. Seward told the foreign ministers to-day, he had not decided to issue letters of marque.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—While experimenting with a fifty-pounder gun, at the Navy Yard, to-day, it bursted. Thirteen persons, composing the gunner's crew, were present, but with the exception of the Chief Engineer, who was slightly injured, all escaped unhurt. A fragment weighing 300 pounds, passed through the roof of the Battery building.

Gen. Ullman has had, for several days, a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War. It is understood that important movements are under discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Treasury Department is highly gratified with the daily accounts received of the increased improvement in our national finances. The newspaper rumors and statements as to what Secretary Chase will or will not do upon the subject, under the recent Congressional action, are unauthorized.

No appointments of Provost Marshals under the enrollment law, have yet been made. The preliminaries to such action have first to be prepared. Care will be taken in making proper selections.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is now prepared to issue promissory note stamps of denominations less than five cents; in the meantime, express and telegraph stamps may be used.

Most all of the churches in Washington, used for hospital purposes, were given up to-day, owing to the large decrease in the number of sick and wounded. There are at present, in the regular hospitals here, 6,000 empty beds.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1863.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Gen. Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

ABSENCE WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.

Second Lieutenant D. R. Wallace, 8th Ohio volunteers.
Captain ——— Lincoln, co. K, 19th Massachusetts volunteers.
Lieutenant C. W. Kellogg, A. D. C., 1st brigade, 2d division.
Second Lieutenant B. P. Abrams, 7th Indiana volunteers.
Lieutenant G. W. Tucks, 82d Illinois volunteers.
Lieutenant G. S. Wygum, 61st Ohio volunteers.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Clarke, 121st New York volunteers.
Lieutenant Michael Clancey, 8th New Jersey volunteers.
Surgeon Charles Styer, 90th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Captain Frank Place, 157th New York volunteers.
Second Lieutenant John F. Johnson, 2d New York volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon, I. H. Hassenplug, 199th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Lieutenant Alex. Thomson, 111th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Captain Horace P. Bugg, 59th New York volunteers.
Captain George H. Maerer, 63d New York volunteers.
Captain George W. Fuller, 16th Michigan volunteers.
Second Lieutenant L. Doolittle, A. C. S. Eleventh Army Corps.
Chaplain F. A. Whitted, 20th Indiana volunteers.
Lieutenant James Justis, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieutenant Thomas Newton, 64th New York volunteers.
Lieutenant Otto L. Forslow, battery G, 107th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Second Lieutenant George W. Powell, 121st Pennsylvania volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Michael Moran, 88th New York volunteers.
Second Lieutenant A. Smith, 30th New York volunteers.
Lieutenant John S. Poden, 59th New York volunteers.
First Lieutenant H. S. Sweet, 146th New York volunteers.
Major John Leonard, 72d New York volunteers.
Chaplain A. J. Warner, 12th Illinois Cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles H. Raymon, 121st Pennsylvania volunteers.
Captain P. C. Huber, 128th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Lieutenant S. D. Ayers, 99th Ohio volunteers.

FAILING TO REPORT AT HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, AS ORDERED.

Captain Peter Beisel, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Lieutenant M. Peters, 2d New York volunteers.
Lieutenant Henry Brinker, 16th New York volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon A. Fulda, 119th New York volunteers.
Lieutenant D. Russell, 137th New York volunteers.
Acting Assistant Surgeon C. C. Bayders, Judiciary Square Hospital.
Captain E. Whitcomb, 4th Maine volunteers.
Lieutenant A. R. Smith, Medical Purveyor's Office.

FAILING TO REPORT AT CONVALESCENT CAMP, AS ORDERED.

Lieutenant A. Dixon, 104th New York volunteers.

DESERTION.

Second Lieutenant Robert Moore, 81st Illinois volunteers.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, March 26, 1863.

The *Democrat* learns by a gentleman direct from Fayetteville, Ark., that the Little Rock *True Democrat* of the 16th inst., contains the general orders relieving Gen. Hindman of his command in Arkansas. The same paper announced the arrival of Gen. Price at that point, who would at once take the field with Hindman's army.

Our informant states that the rebels are concentrating their forces north of the Arkansas River, with the design of making an early move against the army of the frontier.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 26, 1863.

News is scarce here to-day. There has been no arrival from Memphis. The gunboat Rattler came in this morning, bringing Capt. Smith, commander of the expedition to Yazoo Pass, going home, sick.

The news of the Rattler was anticipated fully by late dispatches.

The steamer bears evidence of hard usage, having lost a portion of her stern guards, her bulkheads smashed in, in several places, and her smoke stacks collapsed. She can be easily repaired.

Much difficulty is now experienced by persons shipping goods South from the operations of the late order of the Treasury Department, prohibiting such shipments South of Cairo.

Some who have brought large quantities of vegetables and perishable property are allowed to go through to Memphis; all others are promptly stopped.

CAIRO, March, 26.—Surgeon Stuart is removed from the charge of the Mound City hospital, and Surgeon Churchman, of the Southwestern Hospital, takes his place.

Dr. Bundy, of the 128th Illinois, has been arrested, and is now in the guard-house here. We have not yet learned the precise nature of the charges against him.

Gen. Tuttle and staff left on the Graham this morning for below.

Gen. Buford issued an order yesterday to the Provost Marshal, to put all persons about town, who are without occupation or visible means of support, to work in the Quartermaster's Department. This is a slash at the thieves and vagabonds.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 26th.—The steamship Ætna, from Liverpool, March 11th, and Queenstown the 12th, arrived here this morning.

The political news is unimportant.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales and the attendant rejoicings absorbed public attention. The ceremony came off at Windsor, on the 10th, with great pomp and brilliancy. The Queen occupied a retired post of observation, but took no part. The royal pair went to Osborne for the honey-moon. The day was a holiday throughout England, and the public rejoicings, illuminations, &c., were on the grandest scale.

It is rumored that France contemplates the resuming of negotiations with Mexico, after the capture of Puebla.

Mr. Peabody gave a banquet to 200 English residents in France, in honor of the Prince of Wales' wedding.

Bourse was lower, 69f. 80c.

The Polish news is very contradictory. Many alleged engagements are pronounced inventions. It is rumored that the Russians were defeated near Tarnowa.

Reports are current on the Paris Bourse, that the Czar has replied to France that he is unable to make any concession to the Poles until the insurrection is subdued. Austria will enter into no engagement with France or England, but will act according to circumstances. Prussia is concentrating troops on the Polish frontiers.

Minotti, Garibaldi's son, has gone to Poland.

LATEST—LONDON, March 12.—Polish affairs continue threatening. Langiewitz has been proclaimed Dictator, and has issued a stirring manifesto calling the Poles to arms.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

FEDERAL SKIRMISHING—REBEL RUMORS AND MOVEMENTS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, March 26, 1863.

Gen. Crook, commanding at Carthage, sent an expedition to Rome, on the Cumberland river, which returned last night, having captured twenty-eight prisoners—among them a noted rebel, Captain Rice—together with seven wagons and thirty horses.

Telegrams [illegible] to rebel papers indicate that a large army under Longstreet is pushing towards Kentucky, and say that Rosecrans is retreating.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March 25.—A deserter from Gen. Hardee's command came into our lines yesterday. He reports Van Dorn with two, and Gen. Forrest with one brigade of cavalry at Columbia. Van Dorn was undecided whether to go to Mississippi or to cross Duck River. It appears, to-day, that he has crossed that river.

Gen. Morgan, to-day, has been demonstrating on the right.

The wife of Gen. Braxton Bragg died at Tullahoma yesterday. Gen. Bragg has been relieved of the command, and Gen. Joe Johnston is now in chief command at Tullahoma.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.—Four German families arrived this morning from Richmond via Yorktown.

They report that the prevailing opinion in Richmond is that the rebels will soon evacuate that city, and probably most of Virginia.

The freedom of speech is much less restricted there than formerly.

They bring no news from Charleston, but say the rebels were expecting an attack daily.

Provisions were exceeding high in Richmond, and wages correspondingly high for mechanics.

They came out of the Confederacy under foreign protection. An order has been issued from the rebel Adjutant General's office, placing all officers who resign, or may resign, or may be dropped from the rolls, and those who are cashiered by court martials, back in the ranks as privates.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Later Richmond papers continue to speak of the scarcity of provisions in the South, one of them actually recommending the people to live on but two meals per day. The *Examiner* says that the points now held by their armies may yet be abandoned for want of food for men and horses. It proceeds to say that heretofore railroads have supplied these wants; but, owing to the wearing out of rolling stock, scarcity of hands, &c., the running has been reduced to ten miles an hour. The railroads in Virginia are on the point, it is said, of giving out.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Washington specials state that rebel sympathizers say that the rebel leaders are preparing to concentrate their whole available force near Chattanooga, where they will "die in the last ditch." It is stated that the rebels are feeling the outer lines of the army of the Potomac, indicating an attack upon our army. Scouts report that the rebels are moving infantry in the direction of Culpepper.

PANOLA, Miss., March 19.—The Federals engaged in the raid upon Hernando have been defeated. The old troops of the enemy have been replaced by new ones, and the old garrisons taken to Memphis.

It is reported that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have been abandoned, from Jackson to Columbus.

Five hundred cavalry crossed the Coldwater sixty miles southeast of here, and moved toward Holly Springs.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says Gen. Lee's whereabouts remains a profound mystery, and also in his report of the Stone's River battle, says General Bragg severely censured Gen. Breckenridge.

From Pensacola.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The United States bark Houghton, from Pensacola, reports a great number of refugees coming there. A schooner containing sixty men, women and children, had arrived from the East Pass. They report the existence of general want in that section. The health of our troops at Pensacola was good. The recent report that our pickets were frequently shot by the enemy is incorrect. The bark Princeton, from Demarara, reports that on the 6th she saw a large bark rigged steamer going into the harbor of Grass Islet, St. Lucia.

From the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Panama advices per the Ariel, state that another fire had occurred there, destroying all the huts near the railroad station.

Mosquera has pardoned all criminals, but the Supreme Court refuses to acknowledge his right to make such an amnesty.

The French have been seizing Peruvian vessels engaged in the emigration trade.

A Valparaiso letter of February 18th says American commerce there is fast dwindling away, being diverted to English bottoms.

Union Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 26.—The meeting to-night in favor of sustaining the Government, was a magnificent success. St. James' Hall was filled to overflowing, and thousands were unable to gain admission. The resolutions were patriotic, outspoken, and firmly and decidedly for the preservation of the Union and prosecution of the war until a peace is conquered. They were adopted with thunders of applause.

The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., March 26.—The election was held to-day for ratifying the Willey amendment to the constitution of the new State of Western Virginia. This city gives 1,375 for the amendment, and three against it. The county will vote in like proportion. Returns from the State show an almost unanimous vote in favor of the amendment.

Otaheitan Cane Seed.

We ask the reader's attention to the advertisement of Messrs. C. Cory & Sons, in our issue of to-day. They have yet on hand a quantity of Otaheitan Cane Seed, which ought to be sold and planted this spring. For sugar making, after pretty thoroughly testing the matter last season, the Messrs. Cory are fully convinced that it is superior to any other cane now in use in the West, and from facts which we have gathered, from other sources, as well as from Messrs. Cory, our own judgment is convinced that they are right. Readers of the TRIBUNE will understand that these gentlemen are pioneers in the sugar cane business in the West, both in the syrup and sugar making, and their judgment we regard as fully equal, if not superior, to all others. In this matter they always speak honestly and truthfully; and when they promise that sugar can be easily made from the Otaheitan cane, they know of what they speak. Relying upon their judgment and experience, as well as our information from other sources, we recommend all who are desirous of trying the sugar making business the coming season, to obtain some Otaheitan seed. We may add that for making syrup, it is not inferior to any other.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorised to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—Parties having from $3,000 to $5,000, can buy an interest in a business already established, and yielding large profits. Gentlemen with Capital, seeking investment, will find this a rare chance. Early application is necessary to secure a splendid paying business. Capital invested will yield 50 per cent. Apply to J. E. CROSS, No. 50 State street, or address Box [illegible], Richmond, Indiana.

LOTTERIES.—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery will be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware, Every Wednesday and Saturday During the year. Prizes range from $10 to $[illegible]. For Circulars of Tickets, address [illegible] 189 Broadway, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW.
PATENT
HAIR CRIMPER,
For waving and crimping LADIES' HAIR. Ladies are invited to call and examine them.
BLISS & SHARP,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 Lake st.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—LEONARD W. VOLK, Sculptor, and JOSEPH MOORE, a practical and thorough Mechanic from New York, have formed a co-partnership, dating from the 4th of March, 1863, for the purpose of conducting a select
Monumental and General Marble Business
At the Art Building, cor. State and Washington sts.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

FLAX SEED
From selected seed, and screened for
SOWING PURPOSES.
A Limited Quantity
FOR SALE IN SHIPPING ORDER,
—AT—
Chicago Lead and Oil Works.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

CONFECTIONERY!
C. W. SANFORD,
MANUFACTURER.
179
Randolph Street.

REMOVAL.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to his new store.
54 Dearborn st., 54
And is now opening a very large assortment of new and fashionable styles of goods, for
MEN'S SPRING WEAR.
GEO. McKEAND,
Merchant Tailor,
54 DEARBORN ST. 54

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
40 STATE ST., Chicago.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
J. A. J. NEAFIE.
CHICAGO, March 23, 1863.
J. A. J. NEAFIE, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having for a number of years witnessed your performance with pleasure, and admired your bearing as a man, we feel the present occasion one when we should be glad to extend some testimonial of our esteem by tendering to you, on such night as you may select, a Complimentary Benefit. The unjust censure you have received from one of the critics (or rather writers) of the city, may have prevented some persons from attending your performances, but with our citizens they produce no such results. The very bad weather has doubtless proved injurious to your engagement, which we desire to make successful, both for your sake and that of the manager.
Gage Brothers & Drake, William Lill,
D. B. Perry, J. J. Sands,
Philip A. Hoyne, W. H. Prentice,
John F. Stafford, James McGregor,
Hoyt, Pierce & Co. Caryl Young,
C. Watrous, C. H. Beckwith,
Lew. J. Colburn, Mark Barden,
E. Frankenthal & Co., C. Harding & Hall,
Bennett, Pieters & Co., M. H. Dobson,
J. B. Lyon, Ed. I. Tinkham,
N. Clark, O. T. Connor,
D. E. Crane, J. F. Goodrich,
David Wyle, Henry M. Wright,
Sam. T. Atwater, R. S. Shepard,
J. Cummins, Richard McClevy,
And one hundred others.
CHICAGO, March 25, 1863.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, WM. LILL AND OTHERS—Gentlemen: Your note of this date is received, and in accepting the compliment you offer me, I am more grateful for the evidence therein contained, that the people of this city have not been biased by the scurrilous abuse of the Times than for its pecuniary feature. As almost all the community know, I have been seriously ill and unfit for my duties, but by the assistance of Dr. Hahn, I am now recovered and in good condition to play my part in [illegible] Friday night for the benefit, I hope it will meet your wishes, and on that occasion I may have a few words to say relative to the causes of the abuse which has been showered upon me. Your obedient servant,
J. A. J. NEAFIE.

OLD COTTON MACHINERY
FOR SALE.
[illegible] CARDING MACHINES, with Railway and Heads.
11 10 and 14 bobbin TAUNTON SPEEDERS.
1 LARGE WILLOW.
4 DRAWING FRAMES, &c.
20 THROSTLE SPINNING FRAMES, 120 spindles each.
This machinery will be sold VERY LOW, deliverable in June, until which time it can be seen in use at the Eagle Cotton Works, Allegheny City. Address the undersigned, 39 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
KING & PENNOCK.

OTAHEITAN CANE SEED.
The undersigned have still on hand a quantity of this noted
SUGAR CANE SEED.
Selected from the purest of last year's growth. We forward by mail, postage paid, at
One Dollar per Pound.
Samples of sugar, and description of culture and manufacture, free of charge to those forwarding stamp. Address C. CORY & SONS, Lima, Indiana.

MILITARY NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS 65th ILL. REGIMENT, CAMP DOUGLAS, March 26, 1863.
All absentees from the 65th Ill. Infantry are required to report forthwith for duty.
DANIEL CAMERON, Col. 65th Ill.

ST. MARY'S HALL.
Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Bishop of New Jersey—PRESIDENT.
The Rev. Elvin K. Smith—PRINCIPAL.
Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150, (payable in advance) per session of five months, beginning May 1 and November 1.
Thorough instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, Modern Languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education.
Apply for circular, or for admission, to the Principal at Burlington, N. J.

CHICAGO CITIZENS' CORPS.
The members of this Company are hereby ordered to report at the Armory, this FRIDAY Evening, at 8 o'clock. Old and honorary members are requested to be present.
E. B. MYERS, Commandant.

AIR HEATING FURNACES.—BEECHER'S PATENT AIR HEATING AND RADIATING FURNACES, for warming dwellings, stores, churches, public halls, school houses, &c. Manufactured and put up by BEECHER & PARKER, 200 Madison street.
P. S.—Buildings in process of erection should have the AIR PIPES introduced at once.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO.
No. 3 Clark Street, Loomis' Block, six doors from South Water Street.
This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, Married Women, and others, upon which interest will be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Accounts opened with Corporations, Firms or Individuals. Exchange on New York and Germany for sale. Collections promptly remitted for and money sent to any place desired. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin. Office open from 8 to 9 o'clock, on Tuesday and Saturday nights.
CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
LARRELL K. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

HOME MADE BREAD—
HOT EVERY AFTERNOON
At 3 o'clock, at 85 State street.

CHICAGO GIFT BOOK HOUSE.
The proprietor of this establishment gives particular attention to the sending of
Books, Photograph Albums, Gifts, &c.,
into the country, and especially to our soldiers in the field or camp. Send for our new Price List and Catalogue. Address, with stamp,
T. W. MARTIN,
[illegible] Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR MILWAUKEE, PORT WASHINGTON,
Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.
The low pressure Steamer
COMET,
CAPT. F. PABST, will leave for the above ports on
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27th.
For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Included in the sale of Unclaimed Freight from the Merchants' Dispatch Line, to be sold
THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
At our new salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn st., are;
One large case of Army Cloth,
10,000 Havanna Cigars, Henry Clay brand,
One case of 288 Books,
One case Sewing Cotton,
20 cases Boots and Shoes.
Also—At the same time, 1 Six Ton Hay Scale, in perfect order.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

MAGIC-TIME OBSERVER.
The perfection of mechanism—being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with patent Self-Winding Improvement. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and
CLOAKS,
WHITE GOODS and
LINENS,
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GLOVES,
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New Cloakings in Variety,
ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH,
And will be sold at the
Lowest Market Prices.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
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METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
TINNERS' STOCK.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
22,500 tons burthen will be dispatched
FROM LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 4. Tuesday, May 16.
FROM NEW YORK, Saturday, April 25. Tuesday, June 9.
First Cabin....$95 to $135. Third Cabin....[illegible]
Second Cabin....$70. Steerage....[illegible]
Payable in gold or its equivalent in treasury notes. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. Berths should be secured immediately. For further particulars, apply to
JAMES WARRACK, 12 Lake st., Chicago.
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HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
34 & 36 LAKE STREET,
Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Manufacturers and Jobbers at
95 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
We have the largest and best assorted stock (direct from our manufactory) to be found west of New York, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. Having bought our goods early last Fall, we are enabled to sell at a large per centage less than the same goods can now be manufactured.

NEW SPRING GOODS
FOR
First-class City Trade.
We have received within a week, about
200,000 DOLLARS WORTH
RICH SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
SPRING SHAWLS,
SPRING CLOAKS,
HOSIERY,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS
And an unlimited variety of Housekeeping and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, all bought for [illegible], and will be sold FOR CASH ONLY, and below present value.
Our stock of
Spring Dress Goods
Is the choicest we have ever shown, comprising all the newest Parisian Novelties.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, March 24, 1863.

FIRE INSURANCE.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., Of Springfield, Mass.
PARK F. INS. CO., of New York.
MERCHANTS INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
CONNECTICUT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
HOME INS. CO., of New Haven, Conn.
RELIEF FIRE INS. CO., of New York.
IRVING FIRE INS. CO., " "
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INS. CO., Of Pittsfield.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents,
Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.
No charge for Revenue Stamps.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
83 Lake street, Chicago.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
Via New York, calling at
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia S. S. Company,
Will dispatch every Saturday one of their full power Clyde-built Iron steamships, as follows:
City of New York....Saturday, March 28.
City of Baltimore....do. [illegible]
Edinburgh....do. [illegible]
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North River.
RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
[illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $[illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets in Chicago at these rates. For further information, apply to F. A. EMORY, Agent, 24 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
AND HOSE.
151 LAKE STREET.

200 Bbls. ARDESCO OIL,
100 bbls. Kier's Oil,
200 bbls. Hope Oil,
50 bbls. Benzole,
For sale at lowest market rates, by
GEO. C. POPE,
122....CLARK STREET....122

INSURANCE.
We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, Market,
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.
[illegible]

SELECT GOODS.
We are constantly receiving supplies of choice and elegant goods. Our assortment of articles for the Toilet select. Drugs and Chemicals, Delicacies for Invalids, etc., etc., is unsurpassed. It is our determination that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a superior quality.
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, [illegible] Lake street.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

GOLD AND COPPERHEADS.

We need not again call the attention of the people of the Northwest to the fact, that as danger from Copperhead resistance to the Federal Government grows less and less, the price of Gold, (paper being the legal standard) goes down and still down. Assure the mass of our countrymen that there will, in the next ninety days, be perfect unanimity among the people of the North, in the firm resolve to put the rebellion down at all hazards and at whatever cost, and Gold would go down in all the markets of the country to 108a110. Let the Northwest see what tribute it is causing the Government to pay for the existence of Copperheadism among us. Let it see what a load of taxation, to be by and by discharged in gold coin, Copperheadism is piling up!

LOOK TO THE BOOKS.

Reports come to our ears, that the Internal Revenue, upon which so much of the credit of the Government depends, is daily defrauded in Chicago by agreement between parties who ought to be superior to the commission of a crime of that sort. We do no mean that the officers appointed under the Revenue Law are in collusion with those upon whom impositions are to be placed; but that in the way of stamps upon notes, bills of exchange, and other commercial instruments and agreements, there is a laxity among certain of our commercial men—a willingness, for the sake of avoiding a small tax, to trust too much to each other's honor—that deserves the severest reprehension. The task of an informer is, in the main, a thankless one; but we cannot refrain from advising all our readers to see to it that the taxes that Congress has levied for the maintenance of the national good name, are equally distributed according to the letter of the law by which they are authorized. In many branches of trade, he who lives up to the requirements of the statute cannot compete with his neighbor in the same line who does not hesitate to avoid the impost by arts that are, to say the least, dishonorable; hence it is the part of patriotism as well as of interest for every man who is liable to a tax, to be satisfied that his competitor does not acquire the ability to undersell him by playing the mean and unpatriotic part. The books of the Assessor and of the Collector are always open; and a word to the wise is sufficient.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Our attentive correspondent at Salt Lake City furnishes us, in advance of all our contemporaries, with the particulars of the recent popular demonstrations in Deseret; and his letter, though long, will, we are sure, engage the attention of all our readers.

We have neither the inclination to make, nor the room to devote to, any extended comments on the facts that he relates; nor do we care to hazard any predictions as to the consequences of the imbroglio, the existence of which he has unfolded. We have only this in way of warning for those who will be compelled to deal officially with this Mormon question: It is the too common supposition "in the States" that those who teach and practice Polygamy—we mean not such men as Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young, but the rank and file of the Latter Day Saints—are monsters of depravity and concupiscence, and that their religious professions and theological eccentricities are but the veils behind which the most disgusting beastiality is indulged; and that, in dealing with them, we are freed from the supposition that they can regard themselves as anything else than moral lepers. This is a fatal error; and though we can utter no palliation or justification for the practices which the Mormon Church sanctions by its authority, we entreat those who are entrusted with the delicate task of enforcing the late law of Congress in relation to Bigamy, or its congener, Polygamy, to remember that the abomination with which they have to deal, has, with nine-tenths of the Mormon people, been clothed with the sanctity of divine command, and that howmuch soever the the victims of the gross delusion may have been misled by their prophets and teachers, they long ago ceased to doubt that their temporal welfare and eternal happiness are to be measured by the fidelity with which they keep in obedience to their idea of the law of God. It is easy to provoke such men to a fight. Indeed if the law is to be enforced, we do not see how a fight is to be avoided. It is inevitable.

Mormonism is, like Slavery, not a thing to be blown away by a breath. It must be tolerated in all its pretensions, (and how odious they are our correspondent shows) or it is to be exterminated with fire and sword. We are for the latter; and our readers, after they peruse Brigham Young's speech, knowing that his words are the concrete utterances of all his people, will not care how soon the work begins.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

We are glad to find that both here and in England, the more enlightened portions of the Press, and the People, are agitating the subject of emigration to this country, with a special reference to the work people of Lancashire. It is too true a story that these skillful cotton operators are altogether without employment, and that the millions of wealth represented by the cunning in their right hands, are lost for the present, and it may be for the future also, to England and the world.

All the resources of public and private charity have been exhausted on their behalf, and the terrible and imperative question for the English Government now to solve is: what is to be done with them? An English journalist sorrowfully laments "we must part with the Lancashire men, even though they be the life-blood of the nation;" and another writer, who prescribes emigration as the only permanent relief for them—says, in allusion to their employers, that "they will be no doubt opposed to the movement; but they cannot be allowed to keep a large population at starvation point, for their particular convenience."

We heartily respond to the humanity and policy of this enterprise on behalf of these suffering artisans. We have on a previous occasion called the attention of our readers to it as a matter involving very important commercial and social interests for us, as well as for them, and we should be glad to see any efficient scheme organized to bring them here, and find them employment when they arrive.

There can be no doubt that our manufacturing demands would absorb all the labor and skill which England could send to our workshops, and in the end a very great deal more. For there is no limit to our growth in that direction, and we already supply the greater part of the wants of our own people, as well as those of many portions of the old world.

In a country so vast and progressive as this there is no fear of a glut in the labor market, and the more skilled the labor, the more certain it is of profitable employment.

All through England, the Lancashire question is agitating the minds of the people; and some of her colonies have offered large sums of money to help the starving operatives to emigrate to their shores. But the English Government itself looks idly, if not apathetically, on the starving millions who have helped so largely to build up her manufacturing and commercial greatness.

There is no portion however of all the immense territories of Great Britain where these poor fellows could go and find work such as they are accustomed to, and best fitted for. This is the only country that could help them, and place them at once in a position of independence and comparative affluence.

The New York Independent is fearful that, if our own manufacturers and public men were to send missionaries to England to show the workmen the advantages which they would derive by coming here, they would meet with no very friendly reception. And, if the master manufacturers are alone alluded to, in the supposition of our cotemporary, we dare say there is reason for it. But there is no fear of opposition from the Lancashire operatives themselves, who would be only too glad to seize any opportunity of bettering their unhappy, and, so far as England is concerned, their utterly hopeless condition. Add to this, that these men are all radicals, and that their sympathies are unmistakably with the North in the present war, and we think that the ground for a venture of this sort is clear of all difficulty.

A New Law.

On and after the first of July all letters deposited in the Post-office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamp on them. This is an important fact, which the public will do well to impress on their minds. —*Exchange Paper.*

If such be the law it is a very foolish and mischievous amendment to the present act. How are the mass of the people to tell whether a letter weighs half an ounce and no more? If the weight exceeds by a feather that indicated, the letter is to be treated as if no stamp was on it, that is thrown into the waste basket or sent to the Dead Letter Office! The present law requires the Postmaster to forward a letter if it be not manifestly too heavy for the stamps on it, and the receiver is charged the deficit of postage. This is common sense, and works well in practice. It is hard to imagine the reason that caused the change. Who can tell? Perhaps it is for the purpose of making every letter writer put on an extra stamp least their letters may not be mailed, or to compel people to purchase a weighing machine, for the benefit of some speculating dealer in the patent.

Union Meetings.

Col. Dustin, of the 105th Illinois Infantry, addressed the citizens of SYCAMORE, in this State, on the 14th inst. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the speech of Col. Dustin was to the point.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of LAKE ZURICH, Lake county, was held on the 14th inst. for the purpose of forming a Home Guard. Some excellent resolutions were passed, and steps taken to organize a Home Guard.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of Diamond Lake, Lake county, was held a few days since. Thomas Ransom was in the chair. Some appropriate resolutions were passed, and steps taken to form a Home Guard.

Pursuant to a call, a large Union meeting was held at GRATIOT, Wis., on the 13th inst. N. B. Richardson, President. A series of patriotic resolutions were passed, and some appropriate speeches made.

"Enforcement of the Confiscation Law."

The enforcement of the confiscation law, which went into operation a short time since, has been commenced in South Carolina. A tract of about 60,000 acres has been built in by the Land Commissioners at Hilton Head for the Government, and about 20,000 acres have been sold to individuals for one dollar an acre cash. A number of negroes joined together with a view of buying, but were outbidden by the Commissioners. The general superintendent of the plantations, Mr. Philbrick of Massachusetts, has purchased from 13,000 to 15,000 acres, the Government being his only competitor. The sales are to be continued.

Response to the Copperheads.

It will be recollected that the Copperheads in our Legislature, by a very contemptible trick, deprived the city of Warsaw, Hancock county, of its charter. This rascally conduct has just been passed upon by the people of that town. An election was held on Monday for Town Trustees. The result of the vote was as follows: For the Unconditional Union ticket 241; for the Copperhead ticket 66.

Important Decisions.

The following late decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "The following provision of the amendments to the Excise Law, viz: Tailors, boot and shoe makers, milliners and dress makers, making clothing or articles of dress for men's women's or children's wear, to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1,000 be exempt from duty; and for any excess beyond $1,000, shall pay a duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*," is considered to apply to such clothing or articles of dress for men's, women's and children's wear, as are made upon personal order at the shop or place of business of the manufacturer, by the person or persons for whom such articles are made or manufactured; and all clothing or articles of dress sold in quantities exceeding the ordinary personal wants of individuals, or in such quantity as to indicate that the purchaser intends to offer them for sale, will be subject to a duty of three per cent. *ad valorem*, on the full amount of sales.

The Issuance of Passports.

An erroneous statement has found currency to the effect that no more passports are to be issued by the State Department. The story is founded upon a careless letter of the passport clerk. The truth is, that passports are granted upon filing bonds conditioned that if the parties should be drafted under the recent Conscription law, they will either serve in person or furnish substitutes.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE.—Mr. Clephane, one of the Republicans of Washington, who was one when Republicanism was not fashionable, was compelled to give up his position as Post Master of that city. The difficulty is the old one (incompatibility of temper) between himself and the Post Master General. Mr. Clephane takes the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the District, while the incumbent of that office, Mr. Sayles J. Bowen, becomes Post Master. On the other hand, it is intimated by the friends of the Post Master General that the trouble in Clephane's case was that he had an office full of secession clerks, and that no remonstrances had induced him to turn them out.

☞ Hon. John D. Caton, of Ottawa, has written a letter to Gov. Seymour of New York, which occupies three columns in the Albany *Evening Journal*, in which he strongly urges upon the Democracy the necessity of a prosecution of this war until the rebels yield. He says he is for a ten years war, if necessary, rather than give up the Union. The letter, though of a strongly partizan character, will have a strong influence for good upon the future of the Democracy, especially that portion who have not yielded themselves entirely to the traitorous influence of Copperheadism.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.—By a report just made to the Legislature of New York, it appears that nineteen counties have filled their quotas, and have an excess of 1,200 men, while forty-one counties are deficient in their quotas, in the aggregate 29,129 men—making New York's deficiency in the field about 28,000. Of this deficiency New York city is responsible for 18,593, or about two-thirds of the whole number.

ARMY CHANGES.—Gen. Sigel, having withdrawn his resignation, has been solicited by his friends to apply for a command in Texas. Lieut. Col. Myers, Chief of Transportation, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Pope's department in the Northwest.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

We are glad to notice that the Canadian Parliament will probably order an official survey of the route for a ship canal from the Georgian Bay to Toronto. Among the notices for motions on the 18th were the following:

Mr. Robinson—On Monday next—Committee to take into consideration the practicability of establishing a navigable water communication between Lakes Huron, Simcoe and Ontario, by means of the contemplated Georgian Bay Canal.

Mr. Morrison—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to be pleased to order, that the sum of $6,000 may be placed in the estimates of 1863 for the purpose of obtaining an official survey and report thereon of the route now in contemplation for the proposed Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal, to connect the waters of Lake Huron with the Atlantic by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, so that the practicability of the said canal may be ascertained and placed on a fair and equal footing with the Huron and Ottawa route, which has been officially encouraged and reported upon.

Be Warned in Time.

HEADQUARTERS FOR RETURNING DESERTERS AND ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY, IN THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12, 1863.

All deserters and absentees from the army are hereby notified that one of their number who has been apprehended and tried for desertion will, in a few days, be shot to death in this city. Will you now take the advice of those who mean well for you and the country, and deliver yourselves up, while yet there is time. After the 1st of April next, it will be too late. The whole community should bestir themselves and see that not one of this class is at large in either of the States above mentioned.

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Expedition After Van Dorn—The Remnants of the Captured Regiments—Corrections—What's to Come.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, March 13, 1863.

One week ago I wrote from here, telling of my purpose to join the expedition that was on the eve of pushing in pursuit of Van Dorn. I am again in the capital, having accomplished the work that was before me—witnessed the flight of the rebel army beyond Duck River. I sent quite a lengthy dispatch last night from Franklin, announcing the return of the expedition and briefly stating its accomplishments, and I do not now propose to write important details.

Van Dorn certainly did a very smart thing refusing battle, for Sheridan's veterans were after him, men who could have annihilated many times their numbers—those war-grim regiments that in the Northwest have made household words of the figures 36, 88, 44, 73, 22, 27, 42, 51, 2, 15, 24, and 21.

It has been a hard march for the boys, without tents, and for over thirty-six hours an almost constant rain, but they have borne its hardships nobly, without grumbling and like soldiers.

During my sojourn at Franklin, I visited the remnants of the four regiments that were surrendered by Coburn. The 85th and 33d Indiana are encamped at Franklin, the 19th Michigan at railway crossing of Little Harpeth and 22d Wisconsin at Bentwood—all within a compass of ten miles. One can scarcely meet finer men than the few who now represent those once fine regiments. At the time of the capture, Co.'s B of the 33d and D of the 85th Indiana, E and F of the 22d Wisconsin, and D of the 19th Michigan were detached, guarding station at Bentwood, and were thus saved the misfortunes of their fellows.

In my first dispatch from Franklin, the TRIBUNE makes me say that First and Second Lieutenants Grimes were known to have been killed. Now, the friends of those two officers have been caused needless suffering, as the displacement of a period made the dispatch convey an idea directly opposite the one intended. Let the period fall after the name "Grimes," and you have the officers in question classed among the Lieutenants captured, as was intended. Then, you begin next sentence, "of this regiment, Sergeants, &c., &c.," and you have the dispatch as I wrote it.

The dispatch was bungled, too, in other respects. For instance, I was made to say that the 69th Michigan and 125th Indiana were regiments captured, when it should have been 19th Michigan and 85th Indiana. It is really discouraging to see one's communications so shamefully distorted, knowing that TRIBUNE readers will curse the blockhead reporter for making mistakes. "Let justice be done, &c."

The clear sky and warm winds of the past twenty-four hours, have rapidly dried the roads. But a few days of such weather will start the army of the Cumberland on its southward journey. How many miles will be accomplished before the enemy resists in force, is to be determined. Men differ in opinion about the matter, and as you can judge as intelligently as I, my opinions need not be recorded. Tullahoma or Chattanooga, possibly each, will be known in history as the scene, or scenes, of great Union victories.

L. C.

NEGRO SOLDIERS AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

The Expedition of Cols. Higginson and Montgomery to Florida.

Recapture of Jacksonville—Bravery of the Negro Troops.

The Boston *Journal* publishes an account, up to the 12th inst., of the movements of the negro expedition to Florida, under Col. Higginson, from which we have had brief reports by telegraph. The expedition, consisting of two regiments, reached Jacksonville, Fla., in transports, on the 10th.

INCIDENTS OF THE ARRIVAL.

We came up to the wharves without any opposition whatever; and, as the boats were coming in, the ladies of the town came leisurely down and viewed us at their leisure, and then turned and walked away. The colored troops were immediately landed and posted at the corners of the streets, and it was very amusing to witness the eagerness of the darkies as they took their station before houses. A half dozen would stand at charge bayonets, all eagerly watching as if they expected a rebel would show his head, and they were all ready to charge bayonets upon him. One old lady seemed very submissive, but considerably perturbed. She asked permission of Colonel Montgomery to go across the road to her neighbor. The Colonel of course gave consent at once, and very politely escorted her over. As she was leaving the house she called to "Maria" to take care of the house, which she immediately did by locking the door and concealing herself, so that when her mistress returned she could gain no entrance to her own house, the frightened servant having taken herself away out of hearing. After some time she succeeded in prevailing upon Maria to open the door.

THE "FAIR LADIES" INDIGNANT.

The fair ladies are exceedingly indignant that negro troops are brought here. I met three young ladies, who were in a state of perturbation, expressing the greatest fear that the negroes would be allowed to disturb them, or murder or destroy them or their property. I assured them they would not be allowed to harm them; that the discipline of the soldiers was excellent, and they should receive no harm whatever. They expressed themselves very much relieved, but they expressed the greatest hate and contempt for the poor nigger. "If white troops had come, they would have no fear at all, but these horrid negroes, they would surely kill them all—they could not be restrained."

SUPERIORITY OF THE NEGROES AS SENTINELS.

The most perfect discipline can be maintained in the colored regiments; and for drill they are quite as apt as any white troops I have ever seen, and for fighting material they have already proved themselves courageous beyond the most sanguine expectation, the great difficulty being to restrain them when they once begin an attack. For sentinels they are superior to any troops we have, for they will not suffer themselves to be tampered with in the least. Here is an instance: Two nights since, the sentry on this boat (the Burnside)—a recruit who had scarcely been two weeks in the service, and never before stood guard—halted a boat, giving the usual challenge, "Halt that boat!" which the boat did not heed. He repeated, "Halt that boat!" The boat did not heed the challenge. The sentinel brought his piece to shoulder and cocked it, and gave the third challenge in a tone not to be misunderstood—"Halt that boat!" and it did halt, and very fortunate was it for the boat that the sentinel's piece was not loaded. The boat answered the challenge, "Who comes there?" with "Friend;" and the sentinel called his corporal, and the matter was inquired into and found to be correct, and the bearer of dispatches was allowed to come on board. Col. Montgomery remarked at breakfast the next morning that it was one of the finest challenges he ever heard.

The town is picketed, and guards placed for all necessary protection. The negroes report a small force of rebels stationed eight miles from here. The Colonel proclaims to every colored man he meets that they are free, and it is pleasing to witness the effect upon them.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE ENEMY.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Yesterday we had sharp skirmishing. The rebels endeavored to dislodge us from the town, but they went away with much greater respect for negro soldiers than they ever conceived of having. The enemy attacked our picket on Tuesday night and were repulsed, with how large a force it is impossible to say.

At about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, a force of two hundred cavalry made an attack on companies A and B, of the 2d regiment, stationed west of the town, near the railroad. They came round upon the left flank of company A, to the front, in a half circle, poured a terrific volley in upon our men, completed the circle, and gave us another fire, while company A got in only one volley in return, which did, however, fearful execution. Their Surgeon was shot through the forehead and fell dead. Captain Holt, company A, and Captain Apthrop, company B, retired a short distance and formed in line, and awaited the reappearance of the enemy.

In a short time a force of 200 infantry appeared in front. Captain Holt mistaking them for our own men withheld his fire (which if given at the proper time would have been perfectly murderous), until they fled towards the woods. The rebels at the same time poured a deadly fire into our men, which threw them into a slight panic. But they returned the fire with effect, as several were seen to fall. One man from Co. A was killed and two wounded, one severely and one slightly. As the enemy filed towards the woods, Col. Montgomery, who was in front, was brought in direct range of the fire, and fell upon his face until the shot passed over. He remarked that "it was the hottest fire he ever was under." You can well judge what must have been the effect upon raw recruits who have been in service scarcely two weeks and had no discipline whatever. When a warrior of Col. Montgomery's experience says it is warm work, we may pretty safely conclude that it is so. The conduct of the soldiers was admirable.

We can account for three killed and ten or fifteen wounded among the rebels, and probably their loss is greater, as they carried away their dead and wounded. We have lost one man killed and two wounded.

We have ten or fifteen prisoners, among whom is Lieut. Driscoll, formerly of the United States army, a son-in-law of Floyd.

A Rebellion within a Rebellion.

[From the Ashville (N. C.) News.]

In another column we have referred to the forcible rescue of the prisoner, Franklin, from the jail of Haywood county. Since that article was written, a courier has reached this place in quest of powder, who states that an army of several hundred men from East Tennessee, is regularly fortified at the line between Haywood county and Tennessee. Some reports put the number at 1,100, but we suppose it is hardly so large. The militia of Haywood, to the number of 350, with 60 Cherokee Indians, are holding them in check. Runners have been sent to Gen. Kirby Smith, informing him of the condition of affairs, and asking for assistance. We await further information with anxiety. The locality is about 40 miles west of this place, and bordering upon the most disloyal portion of East Tennessee, and the force gathered there is composed probably of disaffected men who have fled from their homes to avoid the Conscript law.

THE CAVALRY ESCORT.

A BALLAD OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN, WRITTEN AMONG THE TOMBS.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

"Spare man nor steed, use utmost speed; before
the sun goes down,
Thou, sir, must ride," the colonel cried, "unto
Helena-town."

"Colonel!" the stern lieutenant said, "to hear is
to obey!
Comrades! the path is fringed with death; who
rides with me to-day?"

Instant a gallant sergeant spake, "I ride with thee
to-day."
Along the ranks a wild shout broke, "We follow!
lead the way!"

Out sprang a little trumpeter, and clasped the courier's knees;
"I'll sound the charge, I'll call the halt—me, too!
let *me* go, please!"

"Nay, boy! I want nor trumpet note, nor arm nor
sword so small;
The ranger's ball shall sound the charge, the halt
but death shall call."

To horse! the steeds impatient neigh; to horse!
the way is long.
Brave hearts are light, keen sabres bright, and willing arms are strong.

The clatter of hoofs! the clash of steel! the day
is nearly done;
There will be need of armed heel, ere the far off
goal be won.

Lo! the entrance to Cyril's Wood gapes like the
mouth of hell;
The dauntless courier mutters "Good! the rebel
dogs watch well!"

No rein is drawn at the line of flame; tally, a
score and six.
"My place to lead!" is the sergeant's claim; "Ho,
for the River Styx!"

"Thou, follow!" rings the quick reply; "for God
and liberty!"
And the well-closed column dashes by—tally, *a
score less three.*

"Comrades!"—the courier turned his head—"if
I fall, pass me by.
'Whom the gods love, die young,' 'tis said; 'it is
no shame to die.'"*

The sunless swamp is near at hand; gleameth each
beetle tree;
Eyes to the front, the lessening band, reckless,
ride rapidly.

"Help ho! the sergeant!" (One hath seen whence
the death-bearing sped;
Aimeth the ranger's eyes between, pierceth the
ranger's head.)

Under the giant cypress, him the rough hands
gently place;
Give water to cool the fevered lips, to lave the
burning face.

Not here! his thoughts are far away in the home
he loves so well;
Like a sleepy child he murmurs "Hark! do you
hear the vesper-bell?"

Hid in his bosom, bathed in blood, is a cherished
lock of hair;
He snatches it forth from the welling flood, and
takes of his own so fair,

And puts them into his comrade's hand,—"You
know the happy spot;
Give her who waits these tresses twain, and say I
ne'er forgot."†

Away! away! think not to stay! no bootless
vigil keep;
Give little heed to a comrade's need,—a soldier
may not weep.

Away! away! the passing day warns to use utmost speed:
Hark to the shouts of the rebel scouts!—Away
away, good steed!

Come hither and see the glory with me—are thine
eyes *so* weak, my love?—
Sunlit mountains stand on either hand, and a purple sky above:

"There's a path goes out at the golden west,"
trod by the parting day,
That leads to the fabled home of the Blest, "over
the hills away:"

The sun swells big in a last, fond gaze, big with
the light of love—
Come hither and see, it will not daze, *for the purple grows misty above.*

Drive home the spur! a riderless horse, into the
night leads on;
Follow! faint not! his master's corpse is many a
mile bygone.

On! on! deem not the danger passed till the
wished for goal be won.
—"WHO GOES?"—"Thank God! the lines, at
last!" and the hard race is done.

"Boys! who is here?" a trooper cried; "How
many are alive?"
And the stern courier's voice replied, "BRAVE
COMRADES, WE ARE FIVE!"

EDMUNDUS SCOTUS, 5th Ill. Cav.

CYRIL'S WOOD, Ark., January, 1863.

* "On hoi theoi philousin, apothneskei neos:
To gar thanein ouk aischron, *all' aischos tharein.*"
Rich. Franc. Phil. Brunck.
Poeta Gnomici, p. 231, edit. 1784.

† [I submit, without comment, the following extract from my note book for the month of January.
E. S.]

"After I'd got 'im set ag'in' the tree, and he'd took a drink out 'n' my canteen, he began to unbutton his jacket. I thought he was goin' to try to stop the blood,—which I seen it wa'n't no use; but I was wrong. He put his hand into his bosom, and when he took it out, it was all blood, and he had a little locket. I knowed whose it was, as soon as I seen the hair. He held it up, and looked at it, and then he put it to his lips. If I'd had time to think, I believe I should 'a' cried.

"I never could make it out rightly,—it was more'n four mile in, I knowed; but perhaps it wa'n't more'n two mile to the river, besides there was a right sharp wind blowin' from the east,—but I heard a bell toll as plain as I stand here. I counted four times. He put his hand to his forehead, 'n'when 'e took it away there was the print of 'is fingers, 'n' 'e looked wild-like, 'n' 'is voice was so cur'us 'n' soft, it wa'n't a bit like the sharp voice that belonged to 'im,—

"'Is it Sunday?' said he.

"'You know, sergeant, we troopers don't often know when it is Sunday. I remember when I and poor Sam—him as was shot at the Glaize, do you mind that time?—when him and me was in the Crim—'

"'Never mind that, now!' said I. 'He was thinking of home, you were saying.'

"'Was I? no wonder, either. It made *me* think of home—and I'm no girl. Just then the rangers come round the corner, and seen my horse, and set up a yell, and their bugle blowed a charge. He looked round at that, and says, sharp and quick, 'Are they all gone but you? you mustn't stay here.' And he pulled a hair out of his head, and put it with hers, and put it back in the bloody locket, and gave it to me, and says, 'Give them to her and tell her——' and he kind 'o choked. 'Yes,' says I,—and I jumped into the saddle mighty sudden, for I expected to hear the bullets singin' ag'in directly,—'Yes, I'll tell her you died face foremost, like a man.' 'No,' says he, and he partly raised up, and spoke under his breath, but awful clear, and his face lit up wonderful,—'no! tell her I didn't forget.'

"'Do you know what they did with him?' I asked, after a moment's pause.

"—'Well,—no,' said he, hesitatingly. 'I laid close to Sir Louis' neck, and ran like mad for a whole mile. But I heard half a dozen shots, and—and—tell you what, sergeant, them rangers a'n't neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. What would you have? There 's some things won't bear thinkin' on.'" * * *

The Habeas Corpus.

Gentlemen who, in denouncing the bill relating to the *habeas corpus*, declaim about Charles First losing his head for disregarding the writ, etc., should be very sure of their history before beginning their orations. The revolution that killed Charles and banished his son James was completed by the coronation of William Third as king of England, and the law of England respecting the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was settled by a precedent in the first year of William's reign. In 1689, when Ireland was in open rebellion, a conspiracy against the King was discovered in England, and the leaders were arrested by order of William. He then at once applied to Parliament for advice, thereby acknowledging that the act must be approved by them. The House thanked him, empowered him to arrest for a limited time all persons whom he should have just cause to suspect, and *rejected* an amendment that it should never be made a precedent.

Thus the English law is that the privilege of the writ is to be suspended by the consent of the *whole* Government, executive and legislative. Or, as Blackstone states it: "It is Parliament only, or legislative power, that, whenever it sees proper, can authorize the Crown, by suspending the *habeas corpus* act for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing. . . . . . . The nation parts with its liberty for a while in order to preserve it forever."

The English practice has been that in the absence of Parliament, or even while it was in session, when the case demanded instant action, the ministers have suspended the privilege of the writ, and then asked the consent of Parliament, whose authority upon the subject is conceded to be supreme, and whose sanction is retrospective in its operation.

Mr. Lincoln's action has conformed exactly to the English precedent and to the tradition of constitutional liberty. In the absence of Congress, and in the extreme peril of the country, with the plain provision of the Constitution before him, which allows the suspension without naming the suspending power, he did exactly what William III, what any clear sighted and honest supreme executive officer, would instinctively have done. At the same time, however, Congress, and directly upon its assembling, laid the case before them in a few words of simple good sense, which we reproduce here as most timely and most wise, and indicative of that candor and sagacity which are not less remarkable in the President than his unswerving fidelity, not only to the laws, but also, what is to us an unaccustomed spectacle, in the Administration of the Presidential office, to the spirit of the laws.

"The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution even had it been perfectly clear that, by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws *but one* to go unexecuted, and the Government itself to go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case would not the official oath be broken, if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution 'that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it,' is equivalent to a provision—is a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made *for* a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that, in every case, the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together; the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion."

He then submits all necessary legislation upon the subject to "the better judgment" of Congress, and Congress has responded by the act which patriots of the Marshal Kane school declare to be subversive of all the liberties of the citizen. It does most emphatically subvert the liberty of the citizen to conspire against the unity and existence of the nation.

The whole question is most thoroughly and exhaustively discussed in Mr. Fisher's "Trial of the Constitution."

Guerillas on the Charleston Railroad—Train Captured—Two Cars Burned—Paymaster Captured and a Machinist Robbed.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 22d.]

The passenger train on the Charleston railroad, due here at half past seven o'clock last night, did not arrive until eleven o'clock. We learned the following particulars by persons who came on the cars, of the cause of the delay: At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a wood train, on its way from Jackson for Memphis, when within three miles of reaching Grand Junction, was thrown off the track in consequence of a single rail having been removed by guerillas belonging to Saulstreet's Brigade. These men numbering, it is estimated, from seventy-five to a hundred, at once pounced upon the train, which consisted of twelve or fifteen cars. They captured the conductor, engineer and twenty negroes, and then set to work to burn up the cars. When they had set two cars on fire, their attention was called off by the approach of another locomotive, to which was attached a car. The car contained Captain Ditton, paymaster of the road, who was on his way down with his pay chest to pay off the employees, the machinist of the shop at Jackson, and some others. The engineer seeing that something was wrong on the road ahead of him, brought his engine to a stand, and Captain Ditton and the machinist jumped out of the car to look ahead. The engineer soon saw the guerillas approaching, and calling to those who had left the car to jump on, backed and started the engine. Captain Ditton and his companions ran about thirty yards in the vain endeavor to reach the train, when the guerillas ordered them to stop or they would be shot. They did so, when a volley was discharged at the locomotive, without however, doing any one injury. The engineer ran his engine safely back to Bolivar. The captured machinist was robbed of four hundred dollars in money he had about him, and his gold watch; he was then parolled and liberated. Capt. Ditton was detained and carried off a prisoner.

At noon a regiment of cavalry started from Grand Junction in pursuit of the guerillas. If the order issued when the road was first opened is carried out, somebody will be held responsible for the doings of the guerillas.

When the up and down passenger trains reached the spot of the occurrence, they were unable to pass, and each train transferred its passengers and baggage to the other, thus enabling both to complete their journey, although considerably behind time.

James L. Petigru and the Union.

Wm. H. Hulbert, Esq., publishes a letter in the *World* denying the report that Mr. Petigru, who died recently at Charleston, became a Secessionist previous to his death. Mr. H. says:

"I have now lying before me letters from Mr. Petigru, of the dates of Dec. 16, 1862, and of Feb. 6, 1863. In the first of these letters, he says: 'Those who said that I had changed my views of secession are wonderfully mistaken. Every day convinces me more and more of the soundness of the opinions which I expressed at the time when secession took place, and have ever since avowed.' In the second he says: 'It may be that by that time (within five years) the Union may have become impossible. So much the worse for all of us.'

Of the 'holy confederate cause' and its leaders, Mr. Petigru, as I have the best reason in the world to know, entertained but one unvarying opinion from the hour when South Carolina left the Union down to the lamentable hour of his death—a death hastened, let me say, by exposure incurred in the discharge of his professional duties as an advocate protecting private rights against what he considered and declared to be the tyrannical and unlawful confiscation acts of the Confederate Government."

Turning an Honest Penny.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 21st.]

The Frankfort (Ky.,) *Commonwealth* of the 18th, contains advertisements of eighty-nine colored persons, committed to jail as fugitive slaves, to be dealt with as the law requires, in case the owners do not come forward and claim their property—that is, sold into slavery to pay charges accrued in holding them on suspicion as slaves. What these captives say as to their ownership is stated. We know not by what means colored men taken up on suspicion, are made to tell that they have owners, but being ignorant, presume them right means. Of these, something over half say their owners live in Tennessee; the rest chiefly in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other States included in the benign Emancipation Proclamation.

But three or four are announced as from Kentucky owners. Several claim to be free, but they are advertised to be dealt with all the same, as the law requires, in case the owners neglect to come forward and claim them. In evidence of the thriving business that the Indiana Copperheads are said to be doing in the congenial business of kidnapping colored men and selling them into Kentucky, four of these are advertised as taken up in the State of Indiana. It was not necessary to mention the locality, but these four advertisements were unusually generous, perhaps to encourage the Indiana trade.

Colored men, taken up in Indiana, and advertised in Kentucky, as having no claimant, is suggestive. It seems that besides the blood money to the Indianians, the traders think it best to get a legal title in Kentucky, which can be done by the easiest process of selling for charges; and of course the blood money is included in the charges, and would naturally be made sufficient to buy the victim at the sale. And if he is from Secesia, or is free, there is no risk that the owner will appear. This spread of advertisements is suggestive of the flourishing business the Kentucky negro traders are doing out of the war.

PERSONAL.

Brigadier General Burns has resigned because he thought that promotion did not come fast enough. In this he but shows that ambition, not patriotism, has controlled him. It is well that he has resigned. The service is better off without such officers.

—A Washington correspondent writes that the Government has received information that J. P. Benjamin and other rebel officials are converting their property into foreign exchange, in anticipation of coming disaster. The reports of a speedy rebel retreat from the Rappahannock, if not an evacuation of Richmond, continue. Though the Southern press is muzzled, our readers will not have failed to perceive, in the extracts we have lately published, that the writers are anything but confident and cheerful.

—We were visited in our sanctum on Monday last by Clement L. Vallandigham—not he of that name who has made himself notorious in Congress and elsewhere by his unblushing and treasonable conduct, but an old typo, now a soldier—chief bugler in the 115th O. V. I., and a son of Dr. George S. Vallandigham, of New Lisbon, and consequently nephew of the great secession elephant Vallandigham—he that was pelted with old bones and rotten onions by the Ohio boys at Arlington Heights for complicity with traitor conspirators. The nephew repudiates his uncle most solemnly—both in practice and theory. While the uncle is trying to divide the Union by all the mean artifices that a cunning deviltry can suggest, the nephew is ready to blow a blast from his bugle horn, sounding a charge that will overthrew his uncle's very particular friend, Jeff. Davis. The nephew holds no one thing in common with his uncle except his name. On the main question they are as different as Jews and Gentiles. The nephew is a patriot and soldier—the uncle a sneak and a traitor—that's the difference. "There is nothing in a name."—New Lisbon (Ohio) *Gazette.*

—The New York *Evening Post* comes to the conclusion that General Fremont is to lie upon the shelf during the remainder of the war.

—Major Gen. Cox, recently in command in Western Virginia, has been transferred to the Southwest.

—Jeff. Davis' frequent Fast Days are said to be the result of a shortness of provisions.

—Just before his death, General Sumner stated that he had been allowed an insight into the plans for future military and naval operations, which gave him a higher confidence in the certainty of the speedy and complete restoration of the Union and the undisputed sway of the Constitution, than he had felt at any previous time since the beginning of the rebellion.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Relative Strength of the Opposing Forces.

Present Condition and Prospects of the Insurgents.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

POSEN, Feb. 28.

Like the preceding encounters the struggle of the last few days has produced no decisive result in the southern district of the kingdom. Neither, it appears, are the Poles desirous of bringing about such an issue, nor have the Russians confidence enough in their strength to stake the partial success of their detached columns, and try the fortunes of war in a pitched battle. Proceeding in several columns Czenstochowo and Kielce, their last operation presents itself as a concentric movement, directed against the less formidable corps of Kurowski, and undertaken by overpowering numbers. Having first met with him near Ojcow, they next prevented his daring attempt to cut his way through the enemy at Miechow, and join the forces under Langiewicz, which, to assist his intention, had been pushed on to the west as far as Stobnica. The fight of Miechow, though it ended in the defeat of the Russians, had too much exhausted the Polish irregulars to enable them to continue their march, and, on the Ojcow column appearing in their rear, nothing remained but to effect a hasty retreat, which soon degenerated into a flight, and the general dispersion of the corps. The remainder took their way to the west, where, reinforced by succor from Dombrowa, and uniting to their scattered body the garrison of Sosnowice, they fought a successful skirmish against the vanguard of the Russian columns. The numbers engaged on this latter occasion I have been unable to ascertain, but I hear it stated distinctly that in the preceding encounters the force brought to bear upon the insurgents cannot be estimated below 6,000 men, supported by a corresponding number of cavalry and artillery. As regards the corps of M. Kurowski, who shot himself on the battle-field, the most extravagant estimates I have met with never ascribe to him a number equal to that of the opposing force. The corner next to the Cracow-Silesian frontier being thus partly cleared, preparations, it is probable, are in progress against the two bodies of insurgents in the immediate vicinity. The camp of Dombrowa, for instance, a depot of varying strength, situated between Kielce and Czenstochowo, has been hitherto all but entirely ignored by the Russian Generals. Both from its nearness to the railway and that vulnerable point, the Cracow frontier, it would now seem to demand their immediate attention. Langiewicz, on the other hand, who, leaving Kielce for the south, has been pursued by a strong Russian force as far as the Austrian frontier, has again faced about to the north, and is fast approaching the Lysa Gora, and the scene of his former successes. Harrassed by several thousand Russians, who following closely on his track without offering battle, he has, by their operations, been prevented joining Kurowski in time to obviate defeat. His force, which in Polish accounts is designedly estimated too low, may be set down as amounting to 10,000 or more; though for safety's sake he makes it a habit to march in several columns, and at night to quarter his men in separate camps. Having laid in a large store of provisions in the fertile plains of the Wisloka River, he will be enabled to hold his ground, and face the enemy with renewed vigor in the less productive hills to which he has again retired. Against him the Sosnowice and Dombrowa corps, a total of 15,000 Russians, have now taken the field.

Adding to this number a force of equal strength distributed over the country towns in the Northwest and Southwest, the most accessible points of the frontier, where arms and emissaries find their way into the country, we obtain the total of the troops in the field at the present moment. Besides these, 50,000 or 60,000 more are quartered in the kingdom, 20,000 being required for Warsaw alone, and the rest being portioned out among the three fortresses, together with the border citadel of Brzesc Litewsk. To what an extent the available forces have been exhausted by the concentration of the troops is unmistakably proved by the surrender of the Southern Railway. Along this most important line of communication with the South and Southwest the positions of the insurgents begin within ten miles from the capital. Skirniwice, the junction between the Northern and Southern Railways, and particularly important on account of its bridge, has been strongly occupied, rendering them the masters of the entire railway connection with Germany and the West. Five hundred grenadiers of the guard, who about a week ago volunteered to take the town by surprise, being lured into the woods were cut to pieces. Thence to Piotrkow, where a small Russian garrison is said, though hardly felt to exist, no imperial uniform is perceptible along the entire line of rail. It is only at Czenstochowo that Russia rises again to the surface of Poland, being represented there by several thousand armed men and a couple of batteries, which the garrison have to thank for their exemption from attack. From Czenstochowo started one of the columns that proved too many for poor M. Kurowski; but the smaller detachments dispatched from this center of Southern operations have been known to retire repeatedly to Prussian soil, and, at the moment of leaving the beloved country they serve, to sell their arms to the insurgents at their heels. None but sporadic intelligence has been received from the nortwestern provinces. No construction favorable to the Russian Government ought, however, to be placed upon the fact. Among the news reported, there is not only the defeat of a Russian garrison at Konine, about eighty miles to the east of Posen, and the institution of a revolutionary committee at Uniow (situate fifty miles further to the east,) but the general tenor of the intelligence leads us to believe that rebellion, although hiding its sword, is none the less whetting it under a cloak of pacific appearance. No less than twenty erratic bands have been mentioned to crop and vanish as fast as they have come in sight in different parts of the country. As was originally the case in the South, they do not seem to muster above 400 each, and are only intended to serve as a nucleus, for the eventual formation of a more respectable force. They are left unmolested by the Russians, and, being cut from the more important towns, find themselves at perfect liberty to seize upon, and employ for their military purposes, whatever sums they may come across in the coffers of the village authorities. In all this region, from Kalisz to Plock, the attention of the Russian garrison is monopolized by the one object of preventing the passage into the country of arms and exiles. Despite the good offices of the Berlin cabinet, returning emigrants will now and then, here and there, slip into the country of their love. Sometimes succeeding in a speedy reunion with one of the strolling bands, they are in other cases surrounded by the vigilant Cossacks, and unless able and willing to ransom themselves, cut to pieces shortly after their arrival upon their native soil. A most touching instance was offered in the case of Prince Dragomirecki, who fresh from the velvet carpet of his Paris hotel, had hastened to do his duty in the quagmire of Lithuanian wood. With his sixty associates, the greater part of them of the same social station as himself, they had just managed to reach Polish ground, when, in the forest of Sieradz, they found themselves face to face with a party of Mohammedan horsemen. Shouts of defiance on either side, a desperate struggle, and the silence of the woods reigned again over a number of mutilated corpses.

It is probable, however, that a new turn will be given to things by the arrival in this quarter of Gen. Mieroslawski. This clever partisan found it very hard to steal over into the country, and it was only by propagating the news of his arrival in ten different directions, and keeping both the Prussian and Russian troops on the alert for more than a week, that he eventually managed to thread his way through the maze of military catchpolls.

In Lithuania, the destruction of Sciematice, the most terrible event of the war, by no means daunted the numerous body occupying the provinces of Augustowo. The aboriginal forest of the country, and the less inflammable, yet unyielding, nature of the Lithuanian race, will not allow the fire to be so easily damped. There are reasons for believing that the Baltic plateau, and the lakes studding it, recognize the authority of the insurgents alone. With the excellent horses of the country, one of the swiftest and most enduring breeds of the continent, at their disposal, a national cavalry is forming, under the command of Count Czapski, and it is hoped, will supply one of the greatest wants in the patriotic ranks. After the first onset by Gen. Maininkine, no further desire has been evinced to interfere with the organization of their ever-increasing masses. The railway being partially destroyed near Augustowo, the few reinforcements dispatched from St. Petersburg, have been obliged to leave the line at Wilna, and marching along to the Bug, take rail again, somewhere in the neighborhood of Nur or Kossow.

Further down, to the southeast, the Egyptian darkness shrouding the interior of the Russian monarchy is lit up, as by a flash of lightning, by two glaring facts. Pushing on by way of Brzesc, Litewsk, and Dubinka, the insurgents have possessed themselves of the high roads both to Moscow and Kiew. The exact point they may have reached in this direction remains to be ascertained. The last time they turned up, having cut their way through the opposing forces, they had already passed the frontiers of the kingdom so called. Having been exposed to no second attack, they must be presumed to be blocking up, at this time the two great communication of Poland with Central and Southern Russia. To advance smaller detachments, to send carriers and supply the commissariat, has been thus rendered impossible for the government on two of the most important lines. Except Cossacks and light cavalry, which in that part of the world, will find a way wherever they have a will, any reinforcements the Czar may be in a position to call in from that quarter, can be only passed along by division. The fortune of Poland is obscure. But while the spirit of the Poles is far from being broken, that spirit which as yet constitutes their principal resource—they have just received the active assistance of a man whose name will inspire their hearts as much as his knowledge and military skill are sure to benefit their cause. Mieroslawski, the Garibaldi of Poland, has announced his arrival in a solemn proclamation to his countrymen. The General, without question, belongs to the most able strategists of modern times, and in my hearing has been likened to McMahon and Jomini by the heroes of the science. His excellent move in the Baden campaign, where a Prussian army, with the Prince of Prussia and Herr von Kayn at his head, were all within an ace of being taken prisoners by him, is still unforgotten. By his celebrated book on the Polish Revolution of 1831 he has shown himself a perfect master of the country, and well versed in the nature of Polish resources. Though sixteen years ago he fought unsuccessfully in Posen, there is no one knows Poland better than he, while few are more deeply learned in military lore. With this man taking the lead of the Polish movement, and the 3d of March the date—as the Russian peasant Races—of the general distribution of land drawing near, Russia enters upon the spring of 1863. Supposing both movements to serve each other's turn, Poland, it is hoped by the Poles, will at least be readmitted to the enjoyment of some liberty and the restoration of the charter of 1815; but should the Russian rising lag behind, fresh troops will be poured into the country, and in spite of volatile flights the grip of the bear will clutch the throat of the expiring eagle. At this moment one of the chief difficulties the Czar has to combat is the impossibility of denuding Russia of troops, in anticipation of the events apprehended at home.

A Thrilling Incident.

On Thursday evening, at the great Union meeting at Sturges' Hall, Chaplain Collier, while referring to the desertions from the army in consequence of the advice of Copperheads at home, said: "Sir, the letters our soldiers receive from certain men at home, advocating peace measures and denouncing the war, have a worse effect upon them than any defeat. The letters are always discouraging, and these traitors persistently and continually urge the men to desert. Why, to-day I received a letter from the Assistant Adjutant General of my brigade, in which he announced the arrest of a number of men who had deserted because of the encouragement received from persons, some of whom reside in this very city (Mansfield,) and I have their names. And while ten of these deserters tonight lie in a wretched cell, guarded and ironed, under sentence of death for their offense, I see before me, seated in the audience, one of the men who counselled them to desert." The effect was thrilling beyond description. Applause and hisses, and cries of "Name him!" "Put him out!" were intermingled, and for several minutes the uproar continued. Everybody looked around to see who the individual might be, and, whoever he was, he kept quiet, and the speaker did not name him.—*Mansfield, O., Herald.*

General Notices.

MASONIC.—There will be a special communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.
mh27-b723-1t

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
EDWARD G. MASON,
With Hoyne, Miller & Lewis.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
JOSEPH B. LEWIS,
With Lewis, Page & Co,

TREASURER,
JACOB G. CONRAD,
Banker.

MANAGERS,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Bros.
U. H. CROSBY, of U. H. Crosby & Co.
JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l Freight Agent G. & C. U. R. R.
JAMES J. NOBLE, Principal Haven School.
HENRY M. SHEPARD, Attorney at Law.
MARSHALL FIELD, of Cooley, Farwell & Co.
GEORGE M. KIMBARK, of Hall, Kimbark & Co.
mh25-b481-4d

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

OPPOSITION TICKET.

Election, Saturday, March 28th.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS B. CARTER,
Clerk of Superior Court.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL S. GREELEY,
Civil Engineer.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT,
FREDERICK CRUMBAUGH,
Of Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
EDWARD S. ISHAM,
Attorney.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
SAMUEL H. LARMINIE,
With Davis, Sawyer & Co.

TREASURER,
JAMES BOYD,
Banker.

MANAGERS,
N. K. FAIRBANK,
Of N. K. Fairbank & Co.
J. W. SMITH,
Auditor of C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.
J. THORNE CLARKSON,
Attorney.
H. W. JONES,
Physician.
ROBERT L. NORTH,
Of Larrabee & North.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,
With T. B. Bryan.
CHARLES H. ANTES,
Of Lee & Antes.
mh25-b608-4t

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 89 Dearborn-st., Room 8. [illegible]

WIGS. WIGS. WIGS.
BARROWS'
WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY,
46 South Clark street, up-stairs. A full assortment of Artificial Hair Work constantly on hand. Plain directions for measuring the head, sent on application. Satisfaction guaranteed. Private rooms for ladies, gentlemen and childrens hair cutting, &c.
mh24-b536-1w

LEWIS & CO.,
126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
HAVE FOR SALE
20,000 Three Bushel Grain Bags,
10,000 Brown Grey Army Blankets,
64x84 Inches.
10,000 Grey Blankets, various sizes.
ALSO—40 inch Burlaps, Sackings, Duck, Canvass Paddings, Table Damask, Towel, Crash, and other Linen Goods.
mh23-b526-13t

CORNS, CORNS.—I will send a recipe for curing Corns in a short time, to any one who will forward me
FIFTY CENTS.
This is a rare chance for persons troubled with Corns. Address L. LAFARGUE, P. O. Box 1663, Chicago, Ill.
mh26-b677-3t

McCONKEY & HALL,
Curers and Packers of Provisions,
For home and foreign markets,
7 WIGWAM BUILDING, MARKET STREET.
Constantly on hand and for sale, the celebrated GARDEN CITY SUGAR CURED HAMS. Also, plain and cured Bacon, Hams, Shoulders and Sides. Having commodious Smoke Houses at 137 Canal-st., south of Adams-st., we are prepared to receive and smoke meats on the most reasonable terms.
mh23-b591-17t

COSALO WORKS'
NAILS,
In lots of 100 to 1,000 kegs, for sale low to the trade by DEWEY & CO., first office on Kingsbury street, north of Kinzie.
[illegible]

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.
The cheapest known light in the world; the most convenient; the most desirable and the best, generally considered, ever brought before the public, is PINKHAM'S PETROL LIGHT, patented in 1862. It burns without a chimney or any of the patent fixings to obstruct the light. It also produces a strong, clear and steady blaze, burns without smoke or smell, and a light for the sick room can be furnished at an expense of three cents per week.
TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR SALE.
Upon terms that cannot fail to insure large remuneration at 18 McCormick's Building, where the Oil and Lamps may be seen for a few days only.
mh25-b[illegible]

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS.,
FORWARDERS,
Atlantic Wharf, Kingston.
PROPELLERS—BRISTOL and BROCKVILLE.
STEAMERS—WELLINGTON and BOSTON.
For the transhipment of grain at Kingston, they are provided with a new Floating Elevator and a stock of substantial new barges, built under their own direction; capacity, 200,000 bushels, entire cargo being under hatches.
AGENTS—J. & H. McLENNAN, Montreal; R. CHAFFEY & CO., Toronto; H. McLENNAN, Chicago; JAMES MITCHELL, Milwaukee.
mh25-b667-1m

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED.—One ounce of the above sent to any address for 50 cents. Our seed is from the finest Tobacco produced in the country. Dealers orders will receive prompt attention. We send by mail, pre-paid, enough of the above to furnish plants for two acres, for ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] Currency.
J. M. B. McNARY & CO., Hartford, Conn.
[illegible]

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a BREWERY, situated in the village of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin, near the railroad depot, twenty-two miles from Madison, the Capital of the State. Price $1,800. Apply to EDWARD HUGGINS, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin.
[illegible]

A WONDER.—The celebrated Gipsey Woman. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care, don't fail to visit the Gipsey Woman. Full satisfaction given. The Gipsey has also a secret which will gain the affections of the opposite sex, and cause speedy marriage. Charge extra. Residence 161 Monroe street, between Clark and Wells street. South side.
[illegible]

NOTICE.—Any person wishing to consult MADAM ANDREWS, Independent Clairvoyant, at the Medical street, between Wells and Market, can do so this month, as she will positively leave for the East the first of April. Clairvoyant Examinations $1. Past, Present and Future, 50 cents. [illegible]

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!!
Received daily, at 128 Randolph street, by express, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, &c. Also, dealer in Baltimore Oysters and Sardines.
HENRY SAMBORN.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7½.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
And last night but one of the popular American Tragedian,
MR. NEAFIE.
MR. NEAFIE ..... as ..... VALMONDE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 27th, will be presented Mr. Neafie's celebrated tragedy of
VALMONDE,
The Merchant of Calais.
VALMONDE .... MR. NEAFIE.
GRAND DANCE .... MISS JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the farce of
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE, Randolph street, between Matteson & Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, March 23d, and every evening during the week. Second week and unprecedented success of Brudder Bemp's Old Folks and Peter Pipes, or the Man About Town. First week of Arlington's new song, The Gal from Calamel. First week of Kelly's Visions of Childhood and Alonzo the Brave; Master Leon in a Highland Strathspey; Jones in favorite characters; Donniker, the inimitable, in a splendid Melophone Obligato, &c., &c. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. Admission 25 cents—no half price. MATINEE March 28th. Doors open at 1½. Commencing at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.
mh22-b485-1w
E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c. &c., &c.,) is the cheapest, and best, and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a PAMPHLET and a copy of "SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE." I. M. SINGER & CO.
458 Broadway, N. Y.
Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.
Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.
mh18-b308-4w

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 105,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 200 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas
105 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post
mh21-a676-ly

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL.
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

Signal reward to the great American Inventor—five Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the

HOWE MACHINE

Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work, comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency or for work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derive their vitality, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals out of six, and four Honorable Mentions out of five, at a World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines, both in this country and Europe, were on trial, as the best Sewing Machine in the world.

☞ Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.

Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
Address J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 60 Lake street, Chicago.
my17-a21-ly

The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,
With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.

It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to STAY any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

IT RUNS LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost NOISELESS.

It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator.

A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Post Office Box 2163, Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.
[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all stitches, at 133 Lake street. Wilcox & Gibbs' Twisted Loop-stitch; Taggart & Farr Double-Lock Stitch; Empire Shuttle Lock Stitch. The Simplest, Stillest, Fastest and most perfect to be found. Also, Barnum's "Self Sewer." Machine Supplies, &c. L. CORNELL & CO.,
de16-y737-6m Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

DESERTED.
JOHN S. PERRY,
A private in Waterhouse's Battery, now in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, deserted from said battery about the middle of February last. Said Perry is about 21 years of age, 5 feet [illegible], light complexion, has a Roman nose and down-cast look. He resided in Rockford, Illinois, at the time of his enlistment, and is now supposed to be in that vicinity. Five Dollars reward will be given to any one delivering him to the authorities, to be returned to his Company. Said reward can be had by calling upon A. R. Abbott, 76 Dearborn-st, Chicago. A. C. WATERHOUSE, Capt. Waterhouse Battery.
mh25-b586-3t

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT for Returning Deserters and Absentees from the Army in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Orders No. 13.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12, 1863.

1. All deserters and absentees from the Army in either of the three States above specified, are hereby notified that they may deliver themselves up agreeably to the Proclamation of the President, at any time between this date and the first of April, subject to no other punishment than the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during the time they may have been absent; those in Indiana to deliver themselves up at Indianapolis or Louisville, Ky.; those in Ohio, at Columbus or Cincinnati; those in Illinois at Chicago, Springfield or Cairo. After delivering themselves up, they will be properly cared for, and transported to their regiments free from expense.

2. Ample arrangements will be perfected for apprehending all those who do not deliver themselves up by that time, and they will be dealt with in the most rigorous manner provided by the law. None need flatter themselves that they will be protected by secret organizations of armed men. All such efforts will prove futile.

3. All officers on duty in either of the above States arresting deserters and absentees, will report to these Headquarters, by letter, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, giving an account of what they have been and what they have accomplished since their last report. All officers whose reports show a want of vigilance and of practical results, will be returned to their regiments as soon as that fact becomes manifest.

4. It is hoped that all newspapers that have the welfare of the Government at heart, will unite in giving this order as wide a circulation as possible, and give it such editorial notice as will encourage all loyal citizens and all civil officers to aid in this work. If all the deserters and absentees from the army can be returned, there will be very little danger of a draft or conscription becoming necessary.

5. The Commandants of the Posts herein specified, at which deserters and absentees may deliver themselves up, will see that those who do so are properly cared for and returned to their respective regiments, and will report to these Headquarters on Mondays and Thursdays of each week the names, rank and regiment of all thus delivering themselves up.

By command of BRIG. GEN. HASCALL.
ED. R. KERSTETTER, Capt. and A. A. G.

NEW SCALES AT OLD PRICES.—Four, six and ten ton Hay and Cattle Scales; also, four and six ton Depot or Warehouse Scales, with all the wood work complete, ready to put up, warranted perfect and accurate in every respect, will be sold cheaper than can be bought at any other place. They will be packed and shipped to any point by railroad or lake. Also, for sale, new and second-hand Platform Scales, warranted accurate. Scales, Iron Safes and Bank Vault Doors repaired in the best manner.
GEO. W. HANNIS,
63 Kinzie st., near Wells.
mh22-b62-1wd-6tw P. O. Box 739.

150 BARRELS and 200 HALF Barrels choice N. O. Molasses, just received from New Orleans and for sale by HEMPSTEAD, NORTON & CO., 183 South Water street. [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI,
FRESCO PAINTERS,
101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF PROP. NIAGARA.—All persons holding claims against said Propeller will present them immediately to me for adjustment. T. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent for owners.
[illegible]

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.—We keep constantly on hand a stock of Gunny Bags; also, Seamless Burlap Bags, [illegible] which we sell at the market price. Orders from the country, accompanied with cash, will be promptly attended to, and bags sent. [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO., [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, will be held at the office of said Company on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. By order of the Directors.
mh27-b697-1w U. H. HOLDEN, Secretary.

Amusements.

SECOND GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
BY THE
Great Western Band
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
PROF. H. DE CLERQUE.
At Metropolitan Hall
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.
4000 Magnificent Gifts,
OF A CASH VALUE OF $[illegible]
Number of Tickets, 4,000.
ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.

At the urgent request of our many friends to give a Gift Concert, under our own auspices, we take pleasure in announcing that we have concluded to do so. The management assure the public, and the name and standing of "The Great Western Band" will be a guarantee to our friends and patrons, that this Concert will be (unlike the one preceding it, and with which we had nothing to do, as, indeed we stated in a card, published by us in the papers at the time) WHAT IT IS REPRESENTED TO BE. The "Great Western Band" is an organization so long and well known, that it is needless to say that the arrangements and conduction of this enterprise will be divested of every semblance of humbug.

Our prizes have all been selected with much judgment and care, and are warranted to be genuine. The best vocal talent in the city has been engaged, in addition to our own grand orchestra, so as to make the Concert alone more than an equivalent for the price of the ticket.

Tickets are to be had at the office of the Great Western Band, Kingsbury Block, Room 11; Julius Bauer's Music Store, 99 South Clark street; Singer & Co.'s store, 50 Clark street; and Geo. W. Stevens' Jewelry store, 45 Clark street.

Persons from the country wishing tickets will please inclose the money to "WILLIAM BURKHART, Leader of the Great Western Band, Box 4[illegible] Chicago," who will forward tickets without delay.

The two elegant 7 Octave Pianos, carved, one with pearl name board, and Melodeon, may be seen at the store of Julius Bauer, 99 Clark street; other gifts at the stores of Singer & Co., Geo. W. Stevens and A. J. [illegible] & Co., 129 Lake street.

The drawers of Gifts in the country can have them forwarded by sending their addresses to WILLIAM BURKHART, Box 4[illegible].

The following Gifts, drawn, will be published in the daily papers immediately after the Concert.

The following is a list of the principal prizes:

1 elegant 7 Octave Piano, carved, with pearl name board.
1 elegant 7 Octave Piano, carved.
1 Melodeon, (rosewood).
1 Horse and Buggy.
1 Singer & Co's Sewing Machine, in full cabinet case and folding top.
1 Singer & Co's Letter A Machine.
1 Gentleman's Gold Watch, (hunting case).
1 Ladies' Gold Watch (hunting case).
1 Ladies' Gold Watch.
1 Silver Hunting Watch.
1 Silver-Plated Tea Set (6 pieces).
1 do Pitcher.
1 do Urn.
1 do Cake Basket.
1 do do
1 do Card Basket.
1 do Castor.
1 Fine Enameled Opera Glass.
3 Sets Silver-Plated Forks, each.
6 do do Spoons, each.
6 do do Teaspoons, each.
6 do do Butter Knives, each.
6 do do Napkin Rings, each.
1 do do Salt Cups, each.
1 do do do each.
1 Gold Pencil, No. 1.
1 do No. 2.
1 do No. 3.
1 do No. 4.
1 do No. 5.
1 do No. 6.
1 Pair Flower Shades.
6 Pairs China, Gilded and Decorated Vases.
6 China, Gilded and Decorated Motto Coffees.
6 Fancy Figure Tobacco Boxes.
And other Gifts, numbering in all up to 4,000.

We hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles, bought at our establishments, are our regular retail prices.
JULIUS BAUER,
JAMES BOLTON,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.
GEO. W. STEVENS.

At the conclusion of the Concert, Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TICKETS .... $1.00.
mh7-a877-3w

THE SECOND GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WERBE & CO.
AT
BRYAN HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1863.
FIVE THOUSAND GIFTS
AND
Five Thousand Tickets.
800 CAPITAL PRIZES.
CASH VALUE OF PRIZES, $4,0[illegible]
One Gift to Every Ticket.

SPECIAL.—Owing to the inability of thousands to procure Tickets to the late Grand Gift Concert, the Managers have, by special request, have made arrangements to give a Second Grand Gift Concert. The prizes this time are on a more liberal scale, and citizens who were unable to purchase Tickets for the late Concert will now have an opportunity in this, the Second Grand Concert. The management will labor to make this Concert the ablest and best ever given in the West. These prizes have all been selected with great care, are of good manufacture, and warranted genuine. The best of vocal and instrumental talent is engaged, and every effort will be made to render the Concert entertaining, and to make IT ALONE a compensation for the price of the Ticket.

Tickets for sale at Werbe & Co's office, No. 1 Freeman Block, 87 South Clark street; W. W. Kimball's, dealer in Piano Fortes, 107 Lake street up stairs; A. H. Miller, Jeweler, 126 Lake street, corner of Clark; Gillett, Titus & Co.'s Fancy Goods and Stationery Warerooms, No. 127 Lake street; Cudworth & Loring's, 112 Lake street, and nearly all public places.

Persons in the country, wishing Tickets, by remitting the money to Werbe & Co., Proprietors, Post Office Lock Box 6[illegible], will meet with prompt attention. All communications must be addressed to them.

The public is respectfully invited to examine the two elegant Pianos at W. W. Kimball's, dealer in Piano Fortes, 107 Lake street, up stairs; also, those three Sewing Machines, at Wheeler & Wilson's Agency, Lake street; one of them—their Prize Machine—the finest and handsomest manufactured. Its duplicates are in the White House, in our President's family, in the Household of the Tycoon of Japan, the Duchess of Sutherland, England, and the Duchess of Constantine, Russia; Fine Silver Ware, &c., at A. H. Miller's, Lake street; Photograph Albums and other Fancy Goods, at Gillett, Titus & Co.'s, 127 Lake street; other Prizes, at Cudworth & Loring's, 112 Lake street.

Drawers of Gifts in the country can have them forwarded by sending their address to Werbe & Co., Post Office Box 6[illegible].

The principal Gifts will be on exhibition at [illegible] on the evening of the Concert.

The numbers drawing the following Prizes will be published in the Daily Papers immediately after the Concert:

LIST OF PRIZES.

Prize.
1—1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano Forte, large round corners, three rows of moulding on case, serpentine bottom, inlaid name board, carved legs and pedal.
2—1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, large round corners.
3—1 Magnificent Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, richly silver-plated and ornamented, inlaid with pearl, rosewood full case, side drawers.
4—1 No. 3 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, rich mahogany full case, side drawers, and [illegible] top.
5—1 No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, with mahogany half case.
6—1 Diamond Cluster Gent's Pin.
7—1 Diamond Cluster Garnet Centre Ring.
8—1 Gent's Gold Watch, hunting case.
9—2 Ladies' Gold Watches, each $[illegible].
11—1 Fine Pearl Inlaid Writing Desk.
12—1 Extra 14-inch Rosewood Writing Desk.
13—1 Silver Plated Ladies' Dressing Case, Turkey Morocco cover.
15—1 Rosewood Ladies' Jewel and Dressing Case.
16—1 Oblong Paneled Photograph Album, ivory ornamented, 100 pictures.
17—1 Oblong Medallion Clasp Album, 50 pictures.
18—1 Oblong Turkey Morocco Album, 50 pictures.
19—1 Quarto Paneled Album, ivory ornamented, extra clasps, 50 pictures.
20—1 Turkey Morocco Album, extra, 50 pictures.
21—1 Turkey Morocco Album, 50 pictures.
22—1 Morocco Album, 50 pictures.
23—1 Cloth Album, 30 pictures.
24—1 Shakespeare's Complete Works, Turkey Morocco Antique.
25—1 Scott's Complete Works, Turkey Morocco Antique.
26—1 Byron's Complete Works, Turkey Morocco Antique.
27—1 Gent's Silver Watch, hunting case.
[illegible]—1 Silver Plated Coffee Urn.
[illegible]—1 " " Ice Pitcher.
[illegible]—1 Eight Day Marble Case Clock.
[illegible]—1 Rich Chased Silver Plated Cake Basket.
[illegible]—1 Silver Plated Sugar Basket.
[illegible]—1 " " Castor.
[illegible]—1 " " Card Basket.
[illegible]—1 " " Salt Sellers, [illegible]
[illegible]—1 Silver Plated Pie Knife.
[illegible]—1 " " Spoon Holder.
[illegible]—1 " " Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon in case.
[illegible]—1 Silver Plated [illegible]
[illegible] " " Tea Knives, each [illegible]
[illegible] " " Napkin Rings, each [illegible]
[illegible] " " Salt Balls, each [illegible]
[illegible] Sets Silver Plated Table Spoons, [illegible]
[illegible] Sets Silver Plated Tea Spoons, [illegible]
[illegible] Sets Silver Plated Table Forks, [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Plated Fruit Knives, [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Plated Sugar Spoons, [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Plated Knives, [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Plated Goblets, [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Plated Cups, [illegible]
[illegible] Sets Gold Pin and Ear Rings, [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Pens, extension case, [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Commercial Pens, [illegible]
[illegible] Assorted Gold Lockets, [illegible]

I hereby certify that the prices [illegible] articles from my establishment [illegible] prices, and that the Pianos are [illegible] fully warranted by the manufacturers [illegible]

We hereby certify that the above [illegible] the above list of Gifts from our [illegible] regular retail prices.
[illegible]

At the conclusion, the Gifts will be drawn in presence of the audience, by a Committee [illegible] audience to superintend the drawing.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to [illegible] o'clock.

TICKETS .... [illegible]
[illegible]

THEODORE HOLSBO[illegible],
46 South Clark street,
[illegible]

Amusements.

SECOND GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

BY THE

Great Western Ba

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

PROF. H. DE CLERQUE.

At Metropolitan Ha

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

4000 Magnificent Gift

OF A CASH VALUE OF $3,0

Number of Tickets, 4,000.

ONE DOLLAR A TICKE

[illegible]

LIST OF PRIZES.

[illegible]

And other Gifts, numbering in all up to 4,000.

We hereby certify that the prizes annexed to above articles, bought at our establishments, are regular retail prices. JULIUS BAUER. JAMES BOLTON, Agent for I. M. Singer & Co. GEO. W. STEVENS.

At the conclusion of the Concert, Gifts will be dr in the presence of the audience, by a committe pointed by the audience to superintend the drawi

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commenc ½ o'clock.

TICKETS..........$1.00.

THE SECOND GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

WERBE & CO

AT

BRYAN HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 18

FIVE THOUSAND GIFTS

AND

Five Thousand Ticket

800 CAPITAL PRIZES.

CASH VALUE OF PRIZES, $4,0

One Gift to Every Ticket.

[illegible]

LIST OF PRIZES.

[illegible]

WILLMARTH,

MARINE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

No. 150 South Water St.,

BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

E. B. WILLMARTH.

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON INS. CO., of Providence, R. I. Chartered 1799.

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

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Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 10th day of May, A. D. 1861.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M., Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

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BANKERS,

47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. Western References—Chicago, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

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S. A. SMITH, Pres't. W. E. DOGGETT, Vice-Pres't

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trust from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

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J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit

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THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

None but first-class real estate securities taken.

H. DOOLITTLE,

BANKER.

40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold and every facility for the transaction of all business pertaining to Banking.

CIRCULAR.—Trader's Bank, Chicago, March 2d, 1863.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, late of the firm of Marshall & Illsley, Milwaukee, and of the State Bank, Madison, having purchased the stock of this Bank, it will, on this date, transfer its business to the new Banking House of J. A. ELLIS & CO.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. A. ELLIS & CO.,

CHICAGO, March 2, 1863.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a

General Banking and Exchange Business.

We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers.

We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. G. CONRAD,

47 CLARK STREET.

I have this day removed my business to the office recently occupied by Messrs. Brotherton & Nettleton. A general Banking business transacted.

J. G. CONRAD.

Chicago, March 2, 1863.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,

BANKERS, CHICAGO.

Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WM. F. TOMPKINS, our book-keeper the past eight (8) years, is this day admitted as partner in our firm.

H. BACON & CO.

Chicago, March 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of TUCKER ASHWORTH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by Charles Ashworth.

CHARLES L. TUCKER.

CHARLES ASHWORTH.

CHICAGO, March 17th, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of doing a

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS,

Under the name and style of Higginson & James.

MRS. S. C. HIGGINSON,

ALFRED JAMES.

On and after the first day of April next, Mr. EDWARD M. TEALL will have an interest in our business.

HIGGINSON & JAMES.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. South Water and Wells streets,

In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates.

C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD, J. E. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of GOSS & PHILLIPS, and will continue the business as formerly, by us.

DANIEL GOSS.

WM. B. PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On the 12th inst., was admitted as a member of our firm, WM. J. POPE, recently and during the past six years, with Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., of this city. The name and style of the new firm will be SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, after this date.

SHERMAN & HALL, 97 S. Water street.

Chicago, Jan. 21st, 1863.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

[Successors to Sherman & Hall. Established A. D. 1857.]

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 97 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advanced on consignments for home or Eastern markets.

M. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. WM. J. POPE.

IS THERE

any VIRTUE in

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony:

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, New York City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New York City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

OIL CLOTH CARPETS.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

OUR SALT LAKE CORRESPONDENCE.

A MORMON MASS INDIGNATION MEETING.

Speeches of Elder Taylor and Brigham Young.

Violent and Seditionary Harangues.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MORMONS.

Their Interviews with Gov. Harding and Judges Waite and Drake.

THE "LION OF THE LORD" ALARMED.

THE "LION" ROARETH IN THE PULPIT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., March 10, 1863.

We are in the midst of great excitement here, growing out of the action of a mass meeting of citizens held in the Tabernacle on the 3d inst., of which I shall endeavor to give you a full and truthful account.

And first, to get a correct understanding of the whole procedure, I must take a retrospective glance with the reader to events occurring within a brief period, which will elucidate much of the question at issue.

It may be known to those who have endeavored to keep advised of events transpiring in Utah, that a good deal of acrimony has been felt by the people here, as fostered and directed by their leaders, growing out of the doctrines enunciated in the Message delivered by Governor Harding to the Territorial Legislature on the 10th of December last. In that document strong ground was taken in opposition to polygamy, that subject as well as the correlative one of rights of consience, being treated therein in an exhaustive and masterly manner. Great indignation was thereupon exhibited by the leaders of "Church and State," and the effort was made to entirely suppress the publication of the Message, after the Legislature had, by joint resolution, ordered one thousand copies printed.

Since then, on all occasions, and in divers ways, every opportunity has been embraced to slight and insult the Governor, descending even to the ruffianly meanness of throwing a live cat through a window of his residence.

This feeling of studied vindictiveness has been engendered and nurtured, as before stated, by those in high standing in the church, and doubtless with direct reference to matters of more grave significance, which it was hoped might be precipitated by thus urging on the people to violence, and ultimately to treasonable proceedings.

Matters appearing to be ripe for more "over-acts," a few of the prominent citizens met in secret conclave on the evening of the 2d inst., and after consulting together, decided to call a mass meeting the next day, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Tabernacle, "at which such measure might be adopted as would properly represent the feelings of the people."

The interim was employed by the concocters of the movement, in urging citizens, by every misrepresentation, to turn out *en masse* in attendance upon the announced meeting.

THE MASS MEETING.

Accordingly, for an hour or two prior to the appointed time, moving masses of citizens, of every class and condition, were seen threading the various streets of the city, toward Temple Block, whereon the Tabernacle is situated, where it was proposed to hold the great Mormonic pow-wow.

An organization was effected, by the appointment of Daniel Spencer, Chairman; William Clayton and Thomas Williams, Clerks, and John V. Long and George D. Watts as reporters.

An immense concourse of people had collected, the seats of the Tabernacle being closely filled, while the aisles and the doorways were densely packed with the surging mass of humanity. It is estimated that there were fully 2,500 people in attendance.

President Joseph Young (a brother of Brigham,) engaged in prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the speakers and the audience, desiring the guidance of the spirit of the Lord in their proceedings, that the cause of righteousness might be advanced, and the people be protected in the exercise of their rights as citizens "of an independent and free Government," and that in the contest now desolating the States, "the wicked might destroy the wicked."

Elder John Taylor arose and stated the object of the meeting in the following remarks:

"We have met together as citizens of Utah, to investigate the conduct of certain of the Federal officials now in the Territory. It is a mass meeting of the citizens, and I, for one, desire to hear a statement of the facts as regards the course of the persons referred to, so far as such course affects the people of this Territory, that they may take such action as they think proper, and as the circumstances seem to demand. The time has come when certain documents should be brought before the country, and on which the people cannot but take some action.

"Although the Legislature at the opening of the session was under no obligation to print the message of Governor Harding—as such action on their part would have been simply and only complimentary—yet at first they did so contemplate doing, and a joint resolution passed the two branches of the Legislature, ordering 1,000 copies published. On reflection, however, it was thought that they could not do so, in view of the character of that document, and of a proper respect to themselves and their constituents, and the community in general. Many were firm in the belief that, if it had been published at that time, his Excellency might have been subjected to the insults which his intemperate language had provoked."

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's remarks, Hon. Albert Carrington, a member of the Territorial Council, read the Message of Governor Harding, from the Journals of the Legislature. A proper degree of attention was given to the reading of the Message, and at the close several voices were heard exclaiming, "good, good!" and cheering was actually commenced in various parts of the house, thus plainly indicating that the more honest and unsophisticated of the audience were so well pleased with the positions assumed and argued in that document, as to innocently believe them to be worthy of their decided approval.

At this juncture Brigham hastily arose, and raising his hands in a deprecatory gesture, instantly silenced every sound which thus unpleasantly saluted his ear. The incident is remarkable only as indicating how complete is the mastery which he holds over the thought and action of his people, whose subjection is most abject to his will.

Mr. Carrington alluded to the inconsistencies of the actions of the Governor as compared with his professions, and said that His Excellency reminded him of the story of the man and his cow. He commenced feeding her with sweet apples, and at every opportunity threw in onions. The Governor commenced his argument by admitting that he was debarred by the Constitution from interfering with religious rights or opinions, and yet at every opportunity he attacked them, throughout the Message. He said he would neither affirm nor deny, with regard to the question of Polygamy, and yet he everywhere held it up to obloquy and derision and affirmed that it was not only contrary to civilization but anomalous, and could not be endured; was contrary to law and unconstitutional, while at the same time conceding that it was a matter of faith, and a religious belief with the people. These were some of the reasons which induced the Legislature to waive the publication of the Message, in the hope that the Governor might consider his folly, mend his ways, and pursue the course which in the concluding portions of the Message, he had promised; but how consistent his actions had been since that time, the people present could best judge, after listening to the reading of certain other documents.

DOCUMENTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Carrington then proceeded to read from correspondence of Hon. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate to Congress, and of Wm. H. Hooper "Senator elect" under the organization of the *pseudo* "State of Deseret," in which allusion was made to certain proceedings of Governor Harding, and of Associate Judges Waite and Drake.

An extract from a letter, dated Washington, January 23d, was read, in which the Governor is represented as having communicated his message to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, accompanied by the statement that the message had been suppressed through the influence of Brigham Young. The letter from Washington concluded with this paragraph:

"I entertain strong hopes that we shall be able to obtain, before the termination of the session, an appropriation to liquidate your Indian accounts, unless prevented by Gov. Harding's *insinuation of the disloyalty of our people.*"

A letter from Washington, under date of February 6th, says: "On the 11th of December last Senator Browning introduced a bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This bill was prepared at Great Salt Lake City, and its enactment by Congress recommended by Governor Harding, and Judges Waite and Drake. The leading and most exceptionable features of this bill are the following: 1st—It limits the jurisdiction of the Probate Court to the Probate of Wills, to the issue of letters of administration, and the appointment of guardians. 2d—It authorizes the Marshal to summon any person within the district in which the Court is held that he thinks proper as jurors. 3d—It authorizes the Governor to appoint and commission all militia officers, including the Major General, and remove them at pleasure. It also confers on the Governor authority to appoint days of training."

ated Wash-

ters in opposition to the interests of the people of Utah. His letters mainly treated of the bill introduced by Senator Bowling, and he says in that connection:—

"The bill has been presented and referred back. There does not appear to have been any action upon it. It has not been printed; should it be I will forward a copy. The bill was drawn up at Salt Lake, and attached with eyelets. Also attached was the following endorsement: 'The bill should be passed.' Signed 'S. S. Harding, Governor; Waite and Drake, Associate Justices.'"

SPEECH BY ELDER JOHN TAYLOR.

At the close of the reading of these documents and letters, Elder John Taylor arose and proceeded to address the meeting at length. He said:

It has already been stated that these documents speak for themselves. They come from those who are ostensibly our guardians and the guardians of our rights. They come from men who ought to be actuated by the strictest principles of honor, truth, virtue, integrity and honesty, and whose high official position ought to elevate them above suspicion—yet what are the results?

In relation to the Governor's message, enough, perhaps, has already been said. We are not here to enter into any labored political disquisitions, but to make some plain matter-of-fact statements, in which are involved the vital interests of this community. There is, however, one feature in that document which deserves a passing notice. We are, it would seem, by direct implication, accused of disloyalty. He states that he has not heard any sentiments expressed, either publicly or privately, that would lead him to believe that much sympathy is felt by any considerable portion of this people in favor of the Government of the United States.

Perhaps we are not so blatant and loud-spoken as some people are; but it is patent to this community that during the session of 1861-62 the Legislature assumed the territorial quota of federal taxation, and at the same time that His Excellency was uttering his infamy, a resolution, passed by the House, lay on the table in the Council Chamber, requesting the secretary of the territory to place a National flag on the State House, to remain during the session. This was a small matter, yet significant of our feelings.

What men may think of us is not, generally, a matter of very great importance to us, whether or no they be government officials; but these allegations assume another form, and their wickedness is rendered more vindictive from the circumstances in which, at the present time, our nation is placed. When treason is stalking through the length and breadth of the land; when all the power and wealth of the United States has been brought in requisition to endeavor to put down the rebellion, and when distrust and anarchy run riot through the nation, we had a right to look for a friend in our Governor, who would, at least, fairly represent us. Instead, we have met a most insidious foe, who, through misrepresentations, base insinuations and falsehood, is seeking with all his power, privately as well as officially, not only to injure us before the government, but as well to sap the very foundations of our civil and religious liberties; he is, in fact, in the furtherance of his unhallowed schemes, seeking to promote anarchy and rebellion, and of dabbling in your blood. [Cries of hear, hear!] Such, it would seem, were the Governor's feelings and intentions when he concocted his Message, and such his purposes when he read it before the Legislature. That document was not hastily written, as it shows on its face that it had been well digested, and every word and sentence carefully weighed. It most assuredly contains the sentiments of his heart in relation to our alleged disloyalty, and of which proof positive and conclusive is found in his Washington letter. [Hear, hear!]

We are further told of the generous reception of our Senators elect, but of this we are profoundly ignorant. Their reception at Washington was not so gracious as he represents, and would have us believe. We do not feel to reproach him for the error under which he labors in this respect; but what are we to think of his official's letters to the National Capital? They are facts—stubborn facts. What are his vaunted acts of gracious kindness to this people and their representatives. That he is the most vindictive enemy we have, is shown by the statement of our representatives at Washington.

He is the only man, it would seem, who is industriously striving to sap the interests of our people, and to injure their reputation, and yet our Governor he professes to feel a deep interest in our welfare, and to represent our wishes.

Let us, for a short time, investigate the results of his acts, should his purposes be successful, leaving the allegations of treason from our consideration.

We have thought that we were living under a republican form of government and had the right of franchise; that we had the privilege of voting for whom we pleased, and of thus saying whom we would have represent us; but it may be that we are laboring under a mistake, and that it is but a political illusion. We have likewise thought that if any one among us was accused of crimes, it was his privilege to be tried by a jury of his peers, among whom he had lived, who would undoubtedly be the best judges of his actions. We have further been of the opinion that while acting in a military capacity, when called into service to stand in defense of our country's rights, we had the right of selecting our own officers. We have always had this privilege, in accordance with republican usage; but we can do so no longer, should the plotting of Gov. Harding and our honorable Judges be carried into effect. We shall be deprived of franchise, of the right of trial by an impartial jury, and shall be placed in a military capacity under the creatures of Gov. Harding, or of his successors. In other words we shall be forever deprived of all the rights of freemen, and placed under a military despotism; such would be the result of the passage of this act.

Let us examine it a little more closely. An act concocted and framed by the Governor and the Judges in the congress of Governor Harding's sitting room, is forwarded to Washington, accompanied with the request that it be passed. Now, what would be the result, suppose it should be enacted? We suppose, as I have already stated, that we have the rights of franchise, but this is a mistake; we only imagine we do, whereas the fact is otherwise. The Governor has already taken that from us. It may be asked—How so? Have we not the privilege of voting for and electing our own representatives in the Legislative Assembly, and do they not pass laws for us? Yes; but the Governor possesses the power of veto. That old relic of colonial barbarism was always in existence among us, as engrafted into our Territorial organization, but never was so foully abused as in the person of our present Governor. He has done all in his power to produce dissatisfaction, to stop the wheels of government, by exercising his veto to the fullest extent.

As an instance, I will state that there were but twenty laws passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, only six of which were approved, and two of those were resolutions; one changing the place of meeting from the Court House to the State House, and the other the resolution of adjournment at the close of the session. The other four acts approved are of minor importance, while everything connected with the welfare of the community, as embodied in the fourteen acts to which he refused to assent, are just so much waste paper. Now, I ask, where is your franchise? In Gov. Harding's pocket, or stove?

Again, in regard to juries, already referred to, you know what as regards this matter, the usage has always been. The Governor and Judges want to place the power in the hands of the United States Marshal of selecting such jurors as he pleases, and that too, without reference as to who they are, or whence they come. This is what is attempted to be done by our honorable Judges and Governor. Your rights as freemen, and your liberties are aimed at; and you are to be disfranchised and your liberties trampled under foot by strangers, and you will have blacklegs and cut throats sit upon your juries. Mr. Harding wants to select his own military and have officers of his own selection to lead them; and then if you do not submit he will have the authority to say "I will make you." [Uproarious response all over the house of "Can't do it," and great applause.] We all know he cannot do it, but this is what he is aiming at. [Clapping of hands and great cheering.] When these rights are taken away, what rights have we left? [Cries of "None."]

It can scarcely be credited or believed that any man, in his position, could so far degrade himself as to introduce such infamous principles, and it is equally a lamentable fact to reflect upon, that men holding the high and responsible position of United States Judges could so far forget themselves as to descend to such depravity, corruption and injustice. [Applause.] These things are so palpable that "he that runneth may read," and any man with five grains of common sense can readily comprehend them. It it for you to say whether you are willing to sustain such men in the capacity they act in, or not. [Loud clapping of hands and a universal and emphatic cry of "No!" on the part of the audience.]

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SPEECH.

At the close of Elder Taylor's speech, Brigham arose, and on advancing to the speaker's desk was greeted with vociferous applause, and immediately proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:

I have no intention of delivering a lengthy address, but while I am speaking I desire the audience to remain quiet. I know well your feelings but much prefer that you should suppress any demonstrations of applause to other times and places when you may have less business and greater leisure.

You have just heard read the Message of Governor Harding, delivered to the last Legislative Assembly of this Territory. You will readily perceive that the bread is buttered, but there is poison underneath. When he came to Utah last July, the Governor sought to ingratiate himself into the esteem of our prominent citizens, with whom he had early intercourse, and professed great friendship and attachment for the people of the Territory. He was then full of their praises, and said he was ready to declare that he would stand in the defense of polygamy or he should have to deny the Bible; and stated that he had told the President prior to leaving Washington, that if he were called upon to discuss the question he would have to take the side of polygamy or to renounce the authority of the Scriptures.

In the face of all these professions, what has been his course? While being fair of speech and specious of promise, and lavish in his expressions of good-will toward us, he has been insiduously at work to prejudice the General Government against us, and in the secrecy of his private room has concocted measures which he urged upon Congress to pass, which, if successful, would deprive us of the dearest rights of freemen, and render us the abject subjects of this man who has been sent here to govern the Territory. Man, did I say? thing, I mean—a nigger-worshipper, a black-hearted Abolitionist is what he is and what he represents; and that I do naturally dispise. He wants to have the telegraph torn down, and the mails stopped and turned by the way of Panama. Do you acknowledge this man Harding for your Governor? [Voices all through the audience responded "No; you are our Governor."] Yes; I am your Governor; and I will let him know that I am Governor; and if he attempts to interfere in my affairs, "Wo, wo unto him!" [Shaking his uplifted fist in a very excited manner, which was responded to with loud applause, and cries of "Yes; you are our Governor."]

Will you allow such a man to remain in the Territory? (Voices—"No, put him out.") Yes, I say, put him out. Judges Waite and Drake are perfect fools, and the tools of Governor Harding, and they, too, must leave. If all three do not resign, or if the President does not remove them, the people must attend to it. If they could get the power, as they want to do, to have the Marshal choose jurors of cut-throats, blacklegs, soldiers and desperadoes from California, and we are to be tried by such men, what would become of us?

In regard to the war now desolating the country, it was but the fulfilment of the prophecies of Joseph Smith, which he told me thirty years ago. Brother Joseph said that the South would rise against the North, and the North against the South, and that they would fight until both parties were destroyed; and for my part, I give it God speed; for they have spilt the blood of the Prophet. (To which the audience responded vociferously, "Amen.") I would like to live in peace with the Government of the United States, but have no desire to live with the people who have brought ruin and disgrace upon their own heads. I do not wish to live in, or have anything to do with the United States; I will have a free and independent Government for myself, where I may live and enjoy my civil and religious liberties. (Loud cries of "Amen," and "Yes," "Yes," on the part of the entire assemblage.)

When our rights, and the protection of our liberties are taken from us, what is there remaining? (Voices—"Nothing," "Nothing.") Yes, service to despots, service to tyrants."

Brigham also said in the speech, that money had been appropriated for the purpose of turning the mail by the way of Panama; and these men were not above taking money for such a purpose under pretence of other business.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by one of the Secretaries, William Clayton, esq.:

Resolved, That we consider the attack made upon us by his Excellency, Gov. Harding, wherein our loyalty is impugned, as base, wicked, unjust, and false; and he knew it to be so when uttered.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to possess himself of all military authority and dictation, by appointing all the militia officers, is a stretch of military despotism hitherto unknown in the annals of our Republic.

Resolved, That we consider his attempt to control the selection of juries, as so base, unjust and tyrannical, as to deserve the contempt of all free [illegible] the actions of Judges [illegible] to pervert justice and violate the sacred palladium of the people's rights, as subversive of the principles of justice, degrading to their high calling, and repulsive to the feelings of honest men.

Resolved, That we consider that a serious attack has been made upon the liberties of this people, and that it not only affects us as a Territory, but is a direct assault upon Republican principles, in our own nation, and throughout the world; and that we cannot either tamely submit to be disfranchised ourselves, nor witness, without protest, the assassin's dagger plunged into the very vitals of our national institutions.

Resolved, That while we at all times honor and magnify all wholesome laws of our country, and desire to be subservient to their dictates and the equitable administration of justice, we will resist, in a proper manner, every attempt upon the liberties, guaranteed by our fathers, whether made by insidious foes or open traitors.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the meeting to wait upon the Governor and Judges Waite and Drake, to request them to resign their offices and leave the Territory.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Jeter Clinton and Orson Pratt, sen., be that committee.

Resolved, That we petition the President of the United States to remove Gov. Harding, and Judges Waite and Drake, and to appoint good men in their stead.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR—We, your petitioners, citizens of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent that;

WHEREAS, From the most reliable information in our possession, we are satisfied that his Excellency, Stephen S. Harding, Governor, Charles B. Waite and Thos. J. Drake, Associate Justices, are strenuously endeavoring to create mischief and stir up strife between the people of the Territory of Utah and the troops now in Camp Douglas (situated within the limits of Great Salt Lake City,) and, of far graver import in our nation's difficulties, between the people of the aforesaid Territory and the Government of the United States.

Therefore, We respectfully petition your Excellency to forthwith remove the aforesaid persons from the offices they now hold, and to appoint in their places men who will attend to the duties of their offices, honor their appointments, and regard the rights of all, attending to their own affairs and leaving alone the affairs of others; and in all their conduct deeming themselves as honorable citizens and officers worthy of commendation by yourself, our government and all good men; and for the aforesaid removals and appointments your petitioners will continue most respectfully to pray.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Territory of Utah, March 3, 1863.

APPROVAL OF THE AUDIENCE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, and also of the petition, the chairman called upon the meeting for an expression of their feelings, and the response was one universal shout of approval, that fairly shook the Tabernacle from floor to ceiling.

This was continued for several minutes, and when the confusion had somewhat subsided, the chairman announced the meeting adjourned, and in a very short time the entire assemblage had broken up and retired to their homes.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ASSEMBLAGE.

A cursory glance over the vast audience would convince the observer that a great majority, probably four-fifths of the whole, were of foreign birth, of whom many have so imperfect a knowledge of the English language as to have had no correct apprehension of the tenor of the speeches made, or the resolutions read. Still, this makes no difference, as anything that "Brigham" says is received by them as "law and gospel," even if addressed in a vernacular hitherto entirely unknown to them. Viewed collectively, they have the same general configuration both of body and development of brain, so marked and distinct that the student of individual or generic character would recognize them at once as *sui generis*, a people of peculiar idiosyncracies.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The next morning the Committee entered a carriage, and drove first to Gov. Harding's residence, which they reached about 10 o'clock. Entering the house, they were received by his private Secretary, who requested them to be seated, and informed them that the Governor would soon be in.

Judge Drake, who resides with the Governor, was also seated in the office.

In a few minutes Gov. Harding made his appearance, and greeted the Committee cordially.

Elder Taylor, who appeared to act as speaker, drew a paper from his pocket, and, turning to the Governor, remarked: "Governor, we have come to see you on very unpleasant business, yet it is our duty to do so." Whereupon the Governor replied: "If it is your duty, it ought to be pleasant, for the reason that it is your duty." Elder Taylor then proceeded to state their business, verbally, when the Governor quickly replied: "Stop, stop, sir; if you have any communications to make to me, make them in writing." Elder Taylor then handed Governor H. the *Deseret News*, of the morning's issue, and asked him to read the resolutions passed at the mass meeting. After perusing them, in a calm, dignified and firm manner, he replied as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I believe I understand this matter perfectly. You may go back and tell your constituents that I will not resign my office, and will not leave this Territory until it shall please the President to recall me. I came here a messenger of peace and good will to your people, but I must confess that my opinions have changed in many respects. But I came, also, sirs, to discharge my duties honestly and faithfully to the Government, and I intend to do so to the last. It is in your power to do me personal violence—to shed my blood—but this will not deter me from my purpose. If the President can be made to believe that I have been unfaithful to the trust he confided to me, he will doubtless remove me, and I then shall be glad to return to my home in the States, and will do so, carrying with me no unjust resentments towards you or any one else.

"But I will not be driven away—I will not cowardly abandon my post; I may be in danger by staying, but my purpose is fixed. I desire to have no trouble; I am anxious to live, and again meet my family; but, if necessary, an administrator can settle my affairs.

Your allegations in this paper are false, without the shadow of truth. You call my message insulting, and you dare not print it, for fear your people may read it for themselves. To say that I have wronged you, when I said that you are disloyal, is simply preposterous. your own people, your public teachers, and bishops, admit the fact.

Let me say to you in conclusion, and as this is said to be a land of prophets, I too, will prophecy: If, while in the discharge of my duties, one drop of my blood be shed by your ministers of vengeance, that it will be avenged, and not one stone or adobe in this city will be left upon another. I have now done, and you understand me."

During this reply the committee sat quiet, with the exception of Elder Taylor, who several times attempted to make some explanation, but the Governor refused to hear him and went through with his remarks without stopping to listen or reply to any new matter.

Elder Taylor then turned to Judge Drake, who had listened attentively to what had passed, and when Elder T. had concluded speaking, the Judge addressed him as follows:

"The communications you have made are of some importance, and as they are intended to affect me, I desire to say something before you go.

"It is no small thing to request a citizen to leave his country. Are you aware of the magnitude or of the baseness of what you have undertaken? I deny that you have any cause for such conduct toward me. I am an American citizen, and as such have a right to go to every part of the Republic. I have the right to petition or ask the Government to pass laws or to amend them. You, Taylor and Pratt, are men of experience and reputed to be men of learning, and ought to know better than to insult a man by such means.

"It is mean and contemptible. On your part, Taylor, a foreigner, it is impudence unequalled; and Pratt, a citizen, ought to know better than to trample on the rights of a citizen by engaging in such a dirty enterprise. Your resolutions are false, and those who drafted them knew it to be so; and I am informed that in the meeting at the Tabernacle, Brigham Young called me a fool and a tool of the Governor. (Here Taylor admitted that such was the fact.)

"Go back to Brigham Young, your master—that embodiment of sin, and shame, and disgust—and tell him that I neither fear him, nor love him, nor hate him—that I utterly despise him. Tell him, whose tools and tricksters you are, that I did not come here by his permission, and that I will not go away at his desire, or by his directions. I have given no cause of offence to any one. I have not entered a Mormon's house since I came here; your wives and daughters have not been disturbed by me, and I have not even looked upon your concubines and lewd women.

"I am no skulk from the punishment of crimes. I tell you, if you, or the man whom you so faithfully serve, attempt to interfere with my lawful business, you will meet with trouble of a character you do not expect.

"A horse thief or a murderer has, when arrested, a right to speak in court; and, unless in such capacity and under such circumstances, don't you ever dare to speak to me again."

The Committee arose to depart, and said in an affable manner, "Good morning, Governor." Elder Taylor was replying to some portion of the Judge's remarks, and said, "We have our own opinions." "Yes," replied the Judge, "thieves and *murderers* can have opinions;" and thus closed the interview.

The Committee then proceeded to call on Judge Waite, at his residence, where they were received politely and with due consideration. In answer to the request for his resignation and withdrawal from the Territory, Judge Waite addressed them in the following brief, dignified yet courteous language:

"To comply with your wishes, gentlemen, under such circumstances, would be to admit, impliedly, at least, one of two things—either that I was sensible of having done something wrong, or that I was afraid to remain at my post and perform my duty.

"I am not conscious either of guilt or fear.

"I must, therefore, respectfully decline to accede to your request."

THE BEARING OF THE FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

It was a spectacle of true courage to see these men, clothed with important duties, stand up and assert their rights, when they knew but too well that this "request," upon the part of the meeting and the committee, had a far more grave significance, if that request were not complied with. They have been called on by a number of citizens and gentlemen since the visit of the committee, and have received but one expression of opinion as to what has passed; and that is, that the proceedings throughout were an outrage, and only intended to get rid of men who cannot be used against the interest of the General Government, and whose fidelity to duty makes them alike hated and feared by the Mormon leaders.

THE POPULAR FEELING.

Excitement ran high, and groups of men were to be seen on the corners of the various streets busily engaged in canvassing the subject, their earnest gestures and eager attitude portraying the depth and intensity of the frenzied feeling which actuated them.

One of the Judges sought to be ostracised, was accosted, while passing quietly along the side-walk, by a group of excited men, and threats of an alarming character made use of to intimidate him.

Save this, however, no demonstrations indicating personal violence have been made, and none are anticipated by the Governor or the Judges. The few "Gentiles" resident here were also to be observed in earnest discussion of the question, and with compressed lip and countenance on which "thought sat serene," awaited, cold and determined the approach of coming events. I opine that many a bowie and revolver were hastily examined and adjusted of which the passer-by had no thought or knowledge, which in an emergency might have been made useful.

THE "LION OF THE LORD" ALARMED.

While the objects of all this wrath pursue the even tenor of their way, and sleep soundly with scarce a casement barred, unmindful of the threatened storm without; yet not so with him, "the Lord's anointed," who appears to dream dreams and see visions that to his distempered fancy seem to foreshadow the "hand-writing on the wall" at the great day of his judment which is to come. Like unto the great magician, the famous Fakir, who upon a time by his incantation raised a demon which he could not control, which would not "lay" at the conqueror's command, and from which he fled in dismay; so in the present instance, the "Lion of the Lord" is sorely affrighted at the hideous aspect of the devil ("of a muss") he has raised, which he has the sagacity to see may not "down" at his bidding, but may return to plague the inventor.

There is abundant evidence to show that he is alarmed at his own creation, and foreseeing that he has provoked justice, incensed mercy, seeks to guard against the retribution which he knows the offended majesty of loyalty and law should visit upon him.

The night succeeding the action of the mass meeting, some fifty armed sentinels or guards were on duty in and about Brigham's premises, which number has since been augmented to several hundreds, a portion of whom serve as pickets or night patrol on the different streets leading toward Camp Douglas. It has been currently reported that orders have been issued to arrest Brigham and his counsellors, and hence these precautionary measures to guard against any sudden inroad of troops from Col. Conner's command. I need scarcely mention that this rumor is but a pretext concocted and given publicity by the Mormon leaders, as a means to fire the war-like zeal and enthusiasm of those whose muskets are deemed necessary to ensure the protection of the "Heads of the Church."

It is more than probable, however, that Brigham will be arrested one of these days, but whether by civil or military authority, has not as yet transpired. Nothing will be done hastily, or without consultation with the proper authorities.

THE FACTS PERVERTED.

The Deseret *News*, issued the morning after the meeting took place at the Tabernacle, contained a highly distorted account of the proceedings, headed with staring capital letters:

MASS MEETING IN THE TABERNACLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNOR HARDING HOSTILE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORY, AND TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

HIS INSULTING MESSAGE READ TO THE MEETING, &C., &C.

Then follows a tissue of absurd statements as to the moving cause provocative of the action of the people, which are too puerile and ridiculous to require further comment than to say that their falsehood is only equalled by their malignity. The speech made by Brigham on that occasion, as reported and published in the "*News*" is so shorn of its characteristic violence and treasonable utterances as not to be at all recognized by any one who heard it from the speaker's lips. Those portions of his speech as given in this communication in italics, are literally and entirely correct, as verified by affidavits made by reliable parties who listened to his remarks throughout.

BRIGHAM DISCLAIMS THE "RESPONSIBILITY."

A significant fact is found in the publication, at the head of the column announcing the "Mass Meeting in the Tabernacle," of the following notice to all the world and the rest of mankind.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the *Deseret News* is not, and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the *News* until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28, 1863.

This notice, it will be observed, is dated January 28, 1863, and was inserted once or twice in the issues next following that date, since when, until the present time, it had been omitted. In connection with the questionable proceedings of the mass meeting, and the preparatory editorial remarks, it seems that the great Brig-ham deems it prudent to disclaim the responsibility.

THE OBJECTIONABLE BILL.

The bill drawn up, and its passage urged upon Congress, by the Governor and Judges, which received such severe condemnation by the speakers at the mass meeting, if properly examined would not have been found to have been very objectionable after all. As a whole it extended the right of suffrage, because whilst by one section the militia officers were to be appointed by the Governor, the bill in other portions provides that nearly all civil officers of the Territory, who now are elected by the Legislature, were to be elected by the people. The judges considered, and rightfully, that the election of militia officers was more a matter of form, as it usually is, while the election of the civil officers would be a matter of substance.

So too in the sections regulating the drawing of juries, it was provided that, although they were to be selected by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the Court, yet express provision was made that soldiers and persons not permanent residents, should not serve as jurors.

These, and other essential provisions, were studiously kept from the people, who were led to believe by fierce and unfounded phillipics that "their liberties were aimed at," and the rights of franchise and of trial by a jury, were to be trampled upon ruthlessly by the Governor, under the strong hand of military despotism.

THE "LION" ROARETH IN THE PULPIT.

On the 8th inst., the Sabbath succeeding the date of the mass meeting, Brigham delivered a very violent and treasonable harangue in the tabernacle, to an immense audience, which filled almost to suffocation that capacious structure. Hundreds stood up in the aisles during the entire services, and the bonnets and crush of crinoline was absolutely "fearful to behold." One lady was carried out who had fainted, and the discomfort of many was painful in the extreme, yet every one seemed to endure patiently for the sake of hearing "Brother Brigham." He spoke of the persecutions they had suffered in being driven from their homes in Ohio, in Missouri, and Illinois, and how, when encamped on the prairies, they had at the requisition of the President, furnished a battalion of 504 men to fight for their country during the Mexican war. No other class of people in the world would have so promptly shown their patriotism and loyalty, leaving their wives and children destitute, hungry, and nearly naked. "And yet," said he, "we were called disloyal and traitors to our country, and time and again were threatened to be 'wiped from the face of the earth.' We have always done every thing in our power to show our loyalty. Is there any thing that could be asked that we would not do? Yes: let the present Administration ask us for a thousand men, or even five hundred, and I'd see them damned first, and then they couldn't have them! What do you think of that? [Loud cries of "good!" "good!" and great applause.] We have liars, murderers, and thieves among us, who are watching us to report something against our loyalty. Their object is to send another army here to "wipe us out," but let me tell them that cannot be done; "they can't come it," putting his thumb to his nose, and making the peculiar gyrating movement with the fingers, so very expressive among rowdies and shoulder-hitters. At this antic, a long, and loud, and universal shout and laughter went up from all parts of the house, joined with clapping of hands, and stamping of the feet, in one general din and uproar.

"It was said that we were disloyal because we burned some seventy government wagons at the time Johnston's army came here. Well, let me ask, *what the Devil were they doing out here?* Coming here to destroy and wipe us from the face of the earth, and we only took and destroyed some of their good things so that they had to *gnaw mules' bones*, and eat cattle which had frozen to death: that's what they did.

I swear some, my brethren and sisters, but it is always in the pulpit—never anywhere else.

HEBER C. KIMBALL.

Following Brigham, came "brother Heber," a large, gross man, bald-headed, and with a harsh and disagreeable voice, and apparently fast approaching the age of "the lean and slippered pantaloon." His remarks were in the main but a rehash of those made by Brigham, save in one or two noticeable points, as follows: "They say I am a secessionist, *but that's a lie*. Then they say I have more than one wife: Well, I *have* several wives and lots of children, and by the help of the Lord I'll have many more of them!"

Speaking about anticipated trouble with the General Government, he said: "The entire power of the United States cannot destroy us for the Lord will fight our battles."

BRIGHAM FEARS ARREST.

Yesterday, Col. Connor rode into the city and called on Judge Waite at his residence, and made a stay of perhaps an hour or so. Immediately after his departure a "signal of distress was hastily thrown to the breeze from a small flag-staff on Brigham's "Lion House." This signal was a national flag, and as the stars and stripes were observed waving aloft, the expression was freely made that it seemed out of place, as such a phenomenon had not before been witnessed for a long time.

Immediately a commotion was seen, and soon armed men began to pour along the different streets, and the report was carried as on the wings of lightning, to the uttermost parts of the city, that an order was being made out for the arrest of Brigham and his counsellors, and that Col. Connor had been down to make arrangements for enforcing the writ. Men with muskets and rifles—some few with antiquated swords—of all ages from the brawny youth to the old white-haired sexagenarian, came pouring along singly, and in groups; by twos, by threes, and the half dozen or more, pressing hurriedly on towards Brigham's premises, zealous and and ready to yield up life if need be in defense of the "Prophet of the Lord." Altogether some 2,000 "citizen soldiery" collected, and stood guard during the watches of the night over their beloved Brigham and his harem. Verily, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

FEELING IN CAMP DOUGLAS.

A spirited meeting of officers has been held at Camp Douglas, at which resolutions were passed strongly endorsing the obnoxious Federal officials, and pronouncing the charges made against them as false and malicious in every respect.

I will forward you a copy of the resolutions in a day or two. INTER NOS.

P. S.—Since writing the above I learn that Brigham, to anticipate and prevent an arrest by either of the other Judges, has gone before Judge Kinney and entered into bonds for his appearance at the ensuing term of Judge Kinney's Court, to answer to a charge of bigamy under the anti-Polygamy Law of Congress.

It is supposed that he intends to test the question by carrying it through the various courts. I. N.

DISMISSAL FROM THE REGULAR ARMY.—Major Lawrence Williams, of the 6th regular cavalry, formerly on McClellan's staff, has been summarily dismissed from the service for general inefficiency.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

Gentlemen: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle field.

With respect, your servant,

DR. G. W. ANDREWS, Sup't.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1862.

Gentlemen: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1861.

* * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860.—X., means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

Please send us another twelve cases Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetiser, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success.

I am, &c., REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 20, 1861.

Messrs. Drake & Co.:

The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige,

Yours, truly, T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 Broadway, N. Y.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection!

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

The first in the form of a delicious syrup. The second as a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, removing all scalding heat and improper discharges.

The two medicines combined being complete and needing no other medicine to cure the most obstinate case of acute or chronic disease, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) when all the old nauseous preparations have failed.

These preparations are not only as good as other medicines, BUT THEY ARE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in from ONE TO THREE days, while all others do fail in many cases.

They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES, as they contain no copaiba or mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" should be taken internally, in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION,"—the two combined—ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES ARE REMOVED, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say: NEVER DESPAIR! The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!

For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any address, a full treatise.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 63 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & DWYER,

34 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the BEST KNOWN, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a RADICAL CURE.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 24 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Furs.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

152 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before stated articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

P. O. Box 2820. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the most prices.

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

REVOLVERS, REVOLVERS.

Colt's New Model, all sizes; Allen & Wheelock's large and small; Pond's, Moore's, Smith & Wesson's, Field Officers' and Cavalry Officers', Infantry Line Officers', private and Pocket Pistols for civilians. R. H. BOWEN, 15 Clark st., up stairs, over the U. S. Express Office.

Bedding, Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT WHOLESALE

TO THE TRADE,

FOR SPRING SALES,

At Less than N. Y. Prices.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 *Lake Street*, 70

BEDDING

WAREROOMS,

70 LAKE STREET.

Purchasers of Bedding for the Winter, or to re-furnish for Spring, should call and examine.

To Ship & Vessel Owners.

MATTRESSES,

COMFORTS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF BEDDING,

In Quantities to Suit,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. G. L. FAXON.

78 RANDOLPH STREET. 78

McGRATH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

And Curtain Paper, &c.,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph street.

The Trade supplied at lowest cash prices.

P H

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

B. F. CHASE & CO.,

109 RANDOLPH STREET. 109

Trade supplied at Lowest Cash Prices.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 130 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description,

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS,

SEAMLESS,

GROCERS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

GUMMY,

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Business Cards.

G. S. COLLIS & H. GEYER,

LANDSCAPE ARTISTS.

Art Building, corner of State and Washington streets, Studio, first floor. Gallery, second floor—open to the public.

HAVE ROOM FOR A FEW PUPILS.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON)

180 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

GO TO McGINLEY'S, 78 Lasalle street, and get all your

Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work Done.

All orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All work warranted.

Real Estate.

PETER SHIMP,

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

(But no Copperhead.)

No. 167 STATE STREET.

House and Lot No. 193 South Green Street. Good house and lot. Price $2,000. House and Lot south of Ringgold Place, east side of street. Lot 25x125. Price $2,500. House and Lot on Wabash ave., south of Polo Alto st., west side of street, east front; price $3,000. Residence Lots, corner of Indiana ave. and Eldridge court. Lots on Wabash ave., south front; price $40 per foot. For Sale. Apply to P. SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—100 ft. on the corner of Madison and Curtis streets, with the dwelling house No. 318, after first leased for three years from the first of May, 1863. This parcel. Inquire at the office of GALEN EASTMAN, foot of Washington street, West Side.

GREAT SALE OF

LOTS AND CONTRACTS,

In the City of Chicago,

At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the trust shall be closed in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand, at the time belonging to the association, shall be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the city of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago,

[illegible]

Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $11,000.

21 Contracts, covering 96 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of the above lots, 4,322 feet front on a spacious Canal 150 feet wide, now being excavated through the property; and 1,330 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company be sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN WISCONSIN

FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 480 acres, situated in Rock County, Wis., on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, and half a mile from a depot of that road. The Farm is well fenced, and has plenty of wood, and water, a good stone house, frame house, two good barns, about 500 fruit trees, small fruits, &c. This Farm will be sold low if applied for before the middle of April. For further particulars inquire at the Beloit Journal and Courier office, or address Box 194, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 160 acres, 25 miles from Galesburg, Ill., 5 miles from Prairie City, and Avon, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. and 1½ miles from Ellisville. About one-half well fenced and under cultivation, well watered by springs, and has a comfortable frame house and young orchard. Address P. O. Box 1033, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm containing 480 acres, sixteen miles from Chicago, in Cook County, well improved, with good house and outbuildings, well wooded and watered.

Will sell whole or a part.

Inquire of GEO. H. ROBINSON, 162 Randolph street, Room 17.

$1500 WILL BUY A NICE HOME in Evanston, only two blocks from the Railroad Depot. A good house, containing ten rooms, (built in the best style) on a corner lot 120 by 214 feet, with a good barn and all fenced. The property cost $3,500. Apply to KELLER BROS., 77 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Kendall County.—N. W. qr. of Section 27; S. E. qr. of Section 22; Town 36, North Range 7 east, 320 acres, 220 improved. Inquire of N. W. Sherrill, or J. B. Alger on the premises. $20,000 to loan on city property. Lot occupied by Doggett, Bassett & Hills, for sale.

BATES & TOWSLEE, Attorneys, Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$250,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT,

Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, 120 feet front, containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices.

Post Office Block, of brick, 60 feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large nett income on an investment.

Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations.

150 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of 50 acres each, one lot of 25 acres, one lot of 20 acres, and one lot of 12 acres, all in the City Limits.

Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County.

Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County.

10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad.

The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 23 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, March 10, 1863.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock, P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th of March at 3 P. M., and re-open on 23d April, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the Office of the Company, on the first day of April next at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

Proposals.

$100,000—Wanted. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 28th, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the office of the Treasurer of said County, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863, interest payable semi-annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisors' Room, in the Court House, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. Z. CULVER, PAUL CORNELL, H. C. NILES, AARON GIBBS,

Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.

Chicago, March 6, 1863.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.,

Commences its 44th semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Rev. R. BARBER, of Lake Forest, Ill., proposes to open a

Family School for the younger class of Boys.

The first term to commence April 16th, 1863. Please send for a circular. Direct as above.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Summer Term will commence on Thursday, the 2d of April. Circulars and any information given on application by mail or otherwise.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, March 12th, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Royal Moores, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Scott County, and State of Illinois, made at the February term thereof, for the year A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three (1863), will sell to the highest bidder between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M., on the premises, on

Friday, the first (1st) day of May, 1863,

All or so much of the following real estate of the said Royal Moores, deceased, as will be necessary to pay the outstanding debts against said estate, to-wit:

LOT TWO (2), IN BLOCK EIGHTEEN (18),

In Wolcott's Addition to the City of Chicago, together with the house and other improvements thereon.

Also—Lots eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block thirty-seven (37), in School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Sale to be on a credit of nine (9) months, and to take place on the premises. The purchaser giving note and approved security, and a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Dated this twentieth (20th) day of March, A. D. 1863, at Chicago, Ill. THOMAS HOLLOWBUSH, Administrator of the estate of Royal Moores, deceased.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 1st District, Illinois, Chicago, March 26, 1863.

"Amendments to the U. S. Tax Law,"

Passed March 3d, 1863.

[illegible]

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor 1st Dist. Ill.

NOTICE.—Treasurer's Office, McHenry County, Ill., March 23d, 1863. Notice is hereby given that the interest on all Military Bounty Orders of McHenry County, will be paid at this office, April 1st, 1863, and also that this Treasurer will redeem at that time, paying principal and interest, the following described Nos. of Military Orders. [illegible]

W. BAIRD, Jr., Treasurer.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH GRAF, deceased, to present them for adjudication [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE UNION CLUB.

Dedication of the New Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Union Club held at their new hall in Dickey's building, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, on Saturday evening next, to dedicate the rooms. They are located in the fourth story, are spacious, convenient, and will be elegantly fitted up for club purposes. When completely finished they will be superior to any club rooms in the West. Upon the occasion in question, Hon. F. A. Eastman, President of the club, will deliver the dedicatory address, and it is earnestly hoped by the Executive Committee that all ward meetings, if there should be any, will adjourn to listen to the first address of the campaign to Union men. The rooms are amply large to accommodate all who may come, and as the address will be interesting, it is desired that there be a full attendance. All are invited.

CLARK GEIB, Secretary.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT.—Our readers will notice that the Sanitary Gift Concert is postponed until Tuesday evening, April 7th. All persons wishing to invest had better buy their tickets immediately. See card from the Directors in another column.

THE CLERICAL IMBROGLIO.—The argument upon the bill for an injunction in the Hager case was continued yesterday by Mr. Goodwin, who occupied the entire day in an able argument. This morning at 10 o'clock Judge Arrington submits the matter to the Court in a rejoinder for respondents.

EXCURSION.—The Belvidere *Standard* says the excursion to Chicago from that place last week, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society, was a success. It also states that another Chicago excursion is on the tapis, which is to start from Rockford on the 8th of April.

PERSONAL.—Col. E. H. Castle, of our city, has retired from the service and returned home. He has been connected with the army as a Railroad Supervisor for army purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, and his official conduct has been approved by the President and a large number of members of both houses of Congress.

PERSONAL.—We understand that the friends of Capt. D. C. Shelly, who was with Col. Mulligan at Lexington, are recommending him to Gov. Yates as a suitable person to raise a regiment, by a similar authority issued recently to Col. R. M. Hough. The Captain is endowed with the right kind of pluck to carry him through whatever he may undertake.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.—One of the very best Union meetings of the season was held in the 15th Ward last evening. Glorious and stirring speeches were made by the President—Judge Bell, and Dr. Paoli, Secretary, and by Mr. Atwater, Col. Knobelsdorf, Sheriff Nelson, Elliot Anthony, esq., and others. This club is most perfectly organized, and the fires of patriotism are lighted throughout the ward.

WERBE & CO.'S GIFT CONCERT.—The magnificent gifts, to be presented by Messrs. Werbe & Co., to the patrons of their Second Grand Gift Concert, are now on exhibition at 79 Lake street. All are invited to come and look at them. A skillful pianist will be in attendance, who will entertain visitors with the music of those beautiful pianos. Do not come away without seeing the pearl inlaid sewing machines, and buying a ticket which may draw one of these articles.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE ANDERSON RIFLES.—The above company has been organized nearly two years, and is now in need of a few more men. Bounty will be given, and also the usual United States clothing and rations. This company, when full, will join the 121st regiment, Col. R. M. Hough, and those joining the above company, will avoid the conscription, and will remain in the State of Illinois to do garrison duty. Recruiting office (Tent) Court House Square. Recruiting officer, Capt. T. W. Reed.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of one James Harvey, a sailor, twenty-three years of age, and Irish by nationality, and boarding at 121 South Market street. About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon he was talking with some of the inmates of the house, apparently in good health, when he suddenly fell back and expired almost instantly. A *post mortem* examination was held which showed the cause of death to be heart disease. The deceased was a single man and leaves relatives in this city.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—It is already known to our readers that the old Board of Education was re-elected by the Council on Monday night, with the exception of Mr. Wicker, his place being filled by L. Brentano. In accordance with the instructions of the Council, the City Clerk has selected by lot the members to serve for one, two and three years, as follows:

For one year.	For two years.	For three years.
J W Sheahan	W L Newberry	John Wentworth
L Brentano	Luther Haven	F Moseley
J H Foster	R Prindiville	W H Ryder
C N Holden	James Ward	Philo Carpenter
H T Steele	L B Taft	C Wahl

IMPROVEMENTS AT HARLEM.—Among the improvements contemplated by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, is that of laying a side track into the beautiful horticultural garden of George B. Davis, esq., who is now busily engaged on the completion of buildings, platforms, and other arrangements in his fine pic-nic grounds contiguous to the garden. We learn from Mr. Williams, superintendent of the Galena road, that it is the intention of the Company to do all they can towards making these grounds at Harlem complete, and to run trains during the summer months for the accommodation of the Chicago public. The object is one that will result, we think, in a very respectable item during the year, to add to their account of earnings.

BRYDGES' BATTERY.—A few more men are required to fill up the company of Chicago Light Artillery, known as the "Brydges' Battery." This Battery is one of the most perfect and complete in all its equipments of any in the service, being already in the field and attached to the department of the army commanded by Rosecrans and serving near his person—the leader who knows not defeat. This is a rare opportunity for men who desire to avoid the draft and make their own selection of a corps, joining one now in service in the very heart of the rebellion. Let all such repair to 125 Dearborn street, Knight's Building, where they can enroll their names with the assurance of being in the field within a few days, pay and rations to commence from the date of enrollment.

LITTLE DOLLIE DUTTON.—The fairy, little Dollie Dutton, a blue and gold edition of girlhood, will give a series of her charming and popular receptions at Metropolitan Hall, commencing Monday afternoon, the 30th inst., and continuing every afternoon and evening during the week. Little Dollie is but eleven years of age, twenty-nine inches in height, and weighs but fifteen pounds. She is about half the avoirdupois of Tom Thumb, and dainty enough to sit in a buttercup. She differs from Thomas, however, in being tiny, delicate and ethereal. Thumb is gross, awkward, irritable and ugly. Little Dollie is accompanied by Miss E. A. Marsh, who comes here with an excellent vocal reputation, and will sing selections from opera and popular ballads.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. NEAFIE.—By our advertising columns it will be observed that Mr. Neafie has been tendered a complimentary benefit, which is to take place this evening, when he will appear as "Valmondo," in a tragedy, written by himself, of that name. The compliment is well deserved, and was doubtless brought about by the malignant abuse heaped upon Mr. Neafie, by the Chicago *Times*, which abuse, though aimed at Mr. Neafie, was intended, doubtless, for Mr. McVicker, who has proved himself too much for the *Times*, when using their own weapon—the pen. We hope to see Mr. Neafie's benefit a substantial one. He has been well known and favorably received in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has proved himself grateful for all favors, by investing largely in the city.

LARGE GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM HIGHWINES IN CHICAGO.—The manufacture and sale of distilled liquors in Chicago is enormous, as witness these figures. The Government tax on highwines, under the Internal Revenue Law, is twenty cents on each gallon. Since the 1st of February, as we learn from Collector Schneider, the amount of tax collected of the distillery of S. M. Nickerson & Co. on highwines sold since that date, has been $21,071.23; of the Chicago Distillery, $22,081.22, and of J. H. Wicker & Co., $23,714.77. Total since the 1st of February from these three establishments, $66,8[illegible].

Attempts have been made by outside parties to smuggle highwines through this market, and evade the tax. We are informed by Capt. Schneider that the measures for the detection and prevention of these smuggling attempts are now effective and the game completely blocked.

THE CHICAGO OBSERVATORY.—We are more than pleased to learn of the success of this enterprise. The fact has already been made public that one of our most liberal citizens has pledged himself to build the necessary building and provide the home for the great telescope already secured, and that another citizen has subscribed $5,300 of the funds necessary for the purchase. Some eight or nine others have already made themselves Life Directors by the subscription of $500. Others, we are sure, will follow these examples. For let it be remarked, that in the future of Chicago, nothing of this her early history will be reflected upon with more pleasure and pride than this pioneer work in science which we are now doing. And these men who thus early identify themselves with it scarcely realize the extent to which they are winning a name and fame enviable to all time. The office of a Directorship in the Observatory of Cambridge is one of the highest honors of the State, and among the [illegible] of the Dudley Observatory are found the first men of New York. We wish our citizens already to know their opportunity while it is passing. As already intimated, the payment of $500 makes a Life Director. The payment of $100 secures a life observation ticket, which will admit the individual and his family to the privileges of the observatory at all times except on the special occasions set apart for scientific research—a privilege which will prove to every man many times an equivalent for his donation.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Two Members on Trial for Alleged Fraudulent Transactions—One of them is Expelled.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of investigating certain charges brought against two members of the Board, viz: O. B. Sansom and Eber Woodruff.

The meeting was largely attended, and a deep interest manifested in the proceedings. C. T. Wheeler, President of the Board, announced the purpose of the meeting, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The object of this meeting is to present to you, for your action, two cases where members have been accused of dishonest transactions. The charges against the accused have been investigated by the Directors, and, from the testimony, they feel it their duty to recommend their expulsion from the Board. It is for you to decide whether the acts they are charged with are such as should debar them the privilege of this Board or not. Complaints are almost daily made of sharp practice or fraud, and it is to be hoped that every member will feel it his imperative duty to expose every case that comes within his knowledge, so that the Board may be purged of unworthy members. Unless that is done the innocent suffer in the estimation of the public with the guilty. The fear of exposure will, in many cases, deter men from practicing their tricks here, when no moral restraint will. It is of vital importance to this Board to sustain a reputation for honorable and fair dealing; and it can only do so by setting their seal of condemnation on every member that deviates from it.

The statement was followed by the reading of the charges made by Messrs. Dickinson & Hosmer, agents for the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, charging O. B. Sansom, agent of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, with an attempt to commit a fraud, in applying to them for insurance on a cargo of grain on the schooner S. A. Douglas, last November. The accused applied to the firm of Dickinson & Hosmer for an insurance of $7,000 on the cargo of said schooner, several hours after he knew that the vessel and cargo were lost on the lake.

The Secretary also read a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, recommending the expulsion of said O. B. Sansom from the Board of Trade.

Mr. Sansom being present, proceeded to explain the matter by saying that he did apply to Messrs. Dickinson & Hosmer for insurance on the cargo of the S. A. Douglas, after he knew her to be lost, but that he did it only for sport, having no authority to effect such insurance, at that time, and knowing that any such transaction, under the circumstances, would not have been binding.

Remarks were made by several members, both for and against the expulsion of Mr. Sansom.

Murry Nelson moved that Mr. Sansom's explanation be accepted by the Board. A *viva voce* vote being taken, the vote was lost. Col. J. H. Tucker moved that Mr. Sansom be expelled from the Board. Upon this motion, the members proceeded to ballot, which resulted in the expulsion of the accused, by a vote of 42 to 34.

The second case brought before the Board was that of Francis H. Mitchell vs. Eber Woodruff, in which Mr. Mitchell, (of the firm of Wing & Mitchell,) charged Mr. Woodruff with fraudulent intentions in the purchase of a quantity of corn, some weeks ago. The specific charges against Mr. Woodruff were read, and also a resolution of the Board of Directors, recommending his expulsion. Mr. Woodruff proceeded to make a verbal statement of the case, explaining its details, and disclaiming any fraudulent transactions or intentions.

Mr. Mitchell reviewed the matter in issue between the parties, and charged that among other unfair proceedings, Mr. Woodruff had given a check to Messrs. Wing & Mitchell, on the banking house of Coolbaugh & Co., for the price of the corn; and before it was paid, ordered it stopped.

Mr. Woodruff gave as a reason for his proceedure, that after he had purchased the corn he ascertained that it belonged to Charles Dickinson, who at that time was owing him several hundred dollars.

Mr. Dickinson made some explanations in reference to the affair, and stated that Mr. Woodruff had told him that when he drew the check for the price of the corn, he never intended it should be paid till the matter between himself and Dickinson was settled up.

Mr. Woodruff stated that he could produce a responsible man who would testify that Messrs. Wing & Mitchell had told him that the corn sold by them to Campbell & Woodruff belonged to Charles Dickinson.

Mr. Mitchell denied the statement, and called upon Mr. Woodruff to bring forward his witness, which the latter gentleman declined doing, affirming that as legal proceedings had already been instituted between the parties, he preferred to wait, and and at the proper time the evidence should be produced in court.

The members of the Board finally proceeded to ballot upon the question of expelling Mr. Woodruff, with the following result: For expulsion, 47; against expulsion, 53.

Charles Randolph offered the following as an amendment to section 9 of rule 5, of the by-laws, with the understanding that it should lay over for action till the next meeting:

"Any member of the Association making contracts, either written or verbal, and failing to comply with the terms of such contract, shall, upon representation of an aggrieved member, to the Board of Directors, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the facts, be suspended by them, from all privileges of membership in the Association, until such contract is equitably or satisfactorily arranged and settled. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to cause to be publicly announced to the Association, the suspension or restoration of any member suspended under this rule."

On motion, it was decided that the above amendment be posted on 'Change until the regular annual meeting of the Board, which occurs on the first Monday of next month.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SEAMAN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Meeting Last Night—Objects and Condition of the Society.

Jack Tar has found a true friend in the "Seaman's Benevolent Society," which he supports out of his own pocket. The Society was established Dec. 10th, 1860, and is a regular corporate Institute. The fee of admission is two dollars, which is paid on the entrance night of the member; and a subsequent fee of twenty-five cents per month, which entitles him to support during sickness, or when he is otherwise disabled, provided he has no means of his own. On his death he is buried free of charge, at the expense of the Society; and his widow and children are supported as long as the widow herself remains single, and stands in need of it.

The Society is governed by a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. The number of members is 138. There were, however, as many as 400 in full connection with it before the war broke out. The present deficit, therefore, is attributable to the patriotism of the men, many of whom are in the Mississippi Squadron, some in the Elgin Battery, and others in the army.

The Standing Committee visits all sick members, reports to the General Committee, and they regulate the amount of weekly pay which is to be given them. Up to this time, there have been but two claims upon the funds of the Society; and this fortunate condition of things has swelled the exchequer considerably, and enables the Treasurer to show a clear balance of five hundred dollars or more, on his books. There are several honorary members belonging to it; and any citizen can become such by paying a donation of five dollars to the funds. This class of members, however, have no vote, nor are they entitled to any benefits. Their money is a simple benevolence. The Society includes all classes of sailors, from the captains of vessels down to cabin boys, and "Jemmy Ducks." It is in no way whatever connected with any shipping office, and its rules provide that it shall not be an agent in strikes for the increase of seaman's wages, nor for any other design or object, save that of help to the sick and disabled.

The names of the officers are: President, George F. Foster (Foster & Hardenbergh, 217 South Water street); Vice Presidents—James Wisch and John Jackson; Secretary—Patrick Maguire (98 North Kinzie); Treasurer—Capt. Thos. Simms (Haslon & Simms, Ship Grocery, South Wells street, above Van Buren.)

We give these names and the address thus minutely, in order to remedy inquiries, for those who wish to become members, as well as a guarantee of the authenticity and integrity of the Society itself.

The business of the meeting held last evening—which was convened at 7½ o'clock—and open to the public, was to hear the quarterly report of the Secretary and Treasurer—and to make arrangement for a free lecture by Dr. Tiffany, of Evanston, on "The War," which it was decided should come off some day next week, timely notice of which will be given.

This purely benevolent society, established for so excellent a purpose, for the benefit namely of a class of men who are the very bones and sinews of commercial navigation, and who have hitherto been so little cared for, is worthy of the support of every citizen who can at least lend contributions, more or less large, to help it on its course.

A NEW DUTCH PAPER.—The so-called Democracy in Milwaukee are about to start a weekly paper, in the Holland (Dutch) language, taking advantage of the burning of the *Batavier*. We wonder why the loyal folks in the North do not see to it that we have at least one outspoken paper in the Northwest, advocating the true principles of loyalty and patriotism.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Mr. John Vantwood, the publisher of the *Batavier*, has been for some time in this city, with a view to establish a loyal Dutch paper here. If we take in consideration that the Opposition already have three papers in that language, and are now establishing a fourth, it is our opinion that the loyal men of Chicago ought to take the matter in hand, and see to it that Mr. V. receives the help needed in this matter.

Who is Buckner S. Morris?

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Amongst the shining lights of modern Democracy in Chicago, is a gentleman of the name of Buckner S. Morris. Can you inform us whether this is the same B. S. Morris who, some years ago, was such a great Mogul in the Know Nothing order, and was running as a candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1856 upon the Know Nothing platform? It is certainly for the interest of foreign born citizens to know whether a man who wanted to disfranchise them, deserves now, to be listened to when he suddenly appears upon the stage as a champion of the rights of foreigners.

A GERMAN VOTER.

[We can answer our correspondent, that the man he inquires about is the original Jacobs, a full blooded Know Nothing in 1855-6, pledged to disfranchise foreigners, and that he worked faithfully to that end under the now rebel General Buckner, then the leading Know Nothing of this State.]

TO ABSENTEES.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, Col. [illegible], of the [illegible], has ordered that all absentees from his regiment report immediately for duty.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

The Peninsula Railroad to Lake Superior—Its Connections with Chicago.

Address to the Board of Trade by Hon. Wm. B. Ogden.

In accordance with previous announcement, the Board of Trade, yesterday noon, was addressed by Hon. W. B. Ogden, President of the Peninsula Railroad of Michigan, in which he clearly defined the importance of the construction of this road, not only to the interests of Chicago, but to those of the entire Northwest. He stated that three years ago he deemed it expedient to complete the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Appleton, to prevent the trade of that section from being diverted, through the efforts of competing lines, from its natural course. At that time he called upon the business men of Chicago for their subscriptions to the stock, and they responded liberally, and have now the satisfaction of seeing their bonds which cost them 80c, selling in New York for 100 cents on the dollar! After that extension, it was found to be necessary to extend the road to Green Bay; but such was the reputation of the road, so strongly endorsed by the business men of Chicago, that the extension was made without calling upon them—and the road is now in operation to Green Bay.

A new project is now presented for your consideration and support—the Peninsular Railroad 45½ miles in length, to connect Little Bay de Noc with Lake Superior. This completed, and Chicago will be in direct communication with the Lake Superior region, whose vast resources of iron and copper are inexhaustible, and the purity of which is unexcelled anywhere.

Mr. Ogden spoke at some length of the importance of the completion of this road—of the vast agricultural region which would eventually seek an outlet through this route. His remarks were satisfactorily illustrated by maps and diagrams.

What is wanted *now*, is an *endorsement* by the business men of Chicago, of this enterprise, in the shape of a subscription of $100,000 for the 7 per cent. bonds at 80c.—to show to those who are inclined to give "material aid," that they have confidence in the enterprise. Let the potent power of Chicago and of the Northwest be given to the project, and the work can be successfully carried forward to an early completion, and it is believed, that by the prompt endorsement of our citizens, the work can be well advanced, and possibly completed the present season.

In illustrating the rapidly increasing trade of Lake Superior, Mr. Ogden gave the following statistics, (compiled from the reports) exhibiting the trade through St. Mary's Ship Canal:

	1853.	1855.	1858.	1862.
Iron ore (tons)	......	1,447	65,679	115,721
Charcoal Pig Iron	none	none	7,968	8,590
Rough Copper	887	3,196	6,041	10,030
Passengers through canal in 1862				8,458

The iron above alluded to is carried from the Iron Mines to Marquette, a distance of 16 miles, at $1.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs, or 6¼ cents per mile, the shippers being required to load and unload it themselves. This is probably the highest railroad freight charged in this country. Yet, notwithstanding the disadvantages of steep grades and sharp curves, this road at its exorbitant rates, shows the following business or 1862:

Tons of ore carried	140,438
Merchandise to Iron Mines, (tons)	1,968
Passengers over road	5,[illegible]

This road is now a monopoly, and furnishes the only outlet from the iron mines. The increasing popularity of the Lake Superior Iron is shown by the increasing demand. Several furnaces are months behind with their orders, and Juniatta iron is very nearly driven from market by the introduction of the Lake Superior Iron. The demand for either iron or copper cannot now be satisfied for want of transportation facilities. Very few large ships now pass through the ship canal, as from five to six day's extra time is consumed by them in going to Marquette, over that required to go to Bay de Noc; hence, unless a very great advantage was secured in freights, to overbalance the difference in distance, &c., Bay de Noc presents superior claims. Besides the other advantages water communication can be maintained two months longer with Bay de Noc than through Lake Superior with Marquette.

Mr. Ogden explained the connection which would naturally be made with this road, extending into the very heart of the copper region, and gave the following statement of the seven leading copper mines:

Name of mines.	Cost of stock, gross.	Market value, gross.	Dividends, gross.
Minnesota	$66,000	$3,050,000	$1,600,000
National	100,000	660,000	80,000
Cliff	116,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
Pewabic	120,000	1,100,000	80,000
Franklin	80,000	1,100,000	40,000
Quincy	160,000	1,800,000	80,000
Central	180,000	1,120,000	......
Total 7 mines	$824,000	$9,630,000	$3,080,000

The maximum grade of the Peninsular Railroad, from Lake Michigan to the iron mines, is forty feet both ways, and about the same as the maximum grades on the Northwestern Railroad. The facts given from actual survey, show this to be a very favorable route, cheaply constructed, and through a densely timbered country.

Mr. Ogden concluded his remarks by making an appeal to the business men of Chicago to give this matter a thorough investigation, by a careful perusal of the statistics, &c., embraced in the "Exhibit of the Route and Resources of the Peninsular Railroad," recently prepared by the Company—that they would at an early day be called upon to aid in the enterprise, by endorsing it in the way of stock subscription.

The resources of the Lake Superior country are but just beginning to be developed, and this enormous and rapidly increasing trade will be secured by some enterprising people. It is now for the people of Chicago to decide whether they will embark in a paying investment, and at the same time secure a communication with Lake Superior, which shall throw that immense trade in this direction. We may consider this subject again at an early day. Its importance should not be neglected.

CANAL CONVENTION MEETING.

A Permanent Organization—Reports of Committees.

An adjourned meeting of the several committees—appointed by the Common Council, Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, and the citizens, to arrange for the Canal Convention—was held at the Tremont House last evening, attended also by many of the leading business men of the city. The Committee on Permanent Organization, &c., made the following report, which was presented by Thos. B. Bryan, esq.:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of consolidation of the committees of the Common Council, Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, and that of the citizens, beg leave to report that in pursuance of instructions, they recommend as

Permanent Chairman—Dr. Daniel Brainard.

Secretary—Col. J. W. Foster.

Committee on Finance—J. Y. Scammon, E. G. Wolcott, W. D. Houghteling, C. G. Wicker, Fred. Tuttle, Wm. Sturges, J. A. Hahn, and J. T. Edwards.

On Railroads—C. G. Hammond, H. E. Sargent, Geo. M. Gray, and J. C. Fargo.

On Reception—W. B. Ogden, Geo. W. Gage, D. A. Gage, W. F. Tucker, W. R. Doggett, G. C. Cook, J. L. Hancock, Fred. Tuttle, H. W. Hinsdale, J. S. Rumsey, H. A. Hurlburt, J. Q. Hoyt, W. T. Shufeldt, R. M. Hough, Geo. Armour, J. Magill, Clinton Briggs, Thos. B. Bryan and H. W. King.

On Invitations—James Robb, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. F. C. Sherman, J. K. Botsford, Merrill Ladd, Wm. Blair, E. Burnham, E. Hempstead, Stephen Clary, Joel R. Walters, T. J. S. Flint, J. Willard Smith, Mark Skinner, Grant Goodrich, Henry Farnham, M. L. Sykes, B. F. Ayer, Phillip Conley, Geo. Schneider, H. G. Loomis, J. H. Kinzie, Thos. Drummond, Van H. Higgins, P. W. Gates, H. D. Colvin, Wm. Bross, J. W. Sheahan, Jno. L. Wilson, L. Brentano.

On Business—Perry H. Smith, G. S. Hubbard, Thos. Hoyne, J. Tyrrell and J. V. Farwell.

On Statistics—Chas. Walker, J. W. Foster, Wm. Bross, R. McChesney, Geo. F. Rumsey, and Wm. McKindley.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

The question as to what kind of a structure should be erected for the accommodation of the Convention, was thoroughly discussed by Messrs. Charles Walker, Col. J. W. Foster, R. M. Hough, J. Q. Hoyt, Fred. Tuttle, Merrill Ladd, Wm. Bross, T. B. Bryan, Geo. W. Gage and others, after which, on motion of R. M. Hough, it was

Resolved, That a structure be prepared by the Committee for the accommodation of the Convention, as large as the Republican Wigwam, and that after making careful estimates of the necessary expenses to be incurred by the Convention, the Committee present the same to the Common Council, with a petition asking an appropriation sufficient to cover the necessary expenses incurred by the Convention.

Mr. Bross moved to amend as follows:

That the Business Committee make their estimates and plans, and report the same to the General Committee, at their next meeting at the Rooms of the Mercantile Association on Thursday evening next. Adopted unanimously.

J. V. Farwell, esq., in behalf the Mercantile Association, tendered the use of their Rooms to the Canal Convention Committees, which was accepted, and on motion of Charles Walker, a vote of thanks tendered for the same.

George W. Gage, with his usual liberality, tendered the use of the Tremont House to the committees,—"any part of it at any time,"—for which, and for the courtesies already extended the committees, a vote of thanks was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next at the Mercantile Association Rooms.

THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Annual Report—The Rolling Stock of the Road—Receipts and Expenditures—Freight Statements, &c., &c.

The Annual Report of this Company, just issued, embraces the General Report of the Receiver to Trustees of Bond-holders; also a Report of the officers of the Company, from Oct. 15th to Dec. 31st, 1862.

As shown by the Receiver's Report, the total receipts of traffic, from the 2d of December, 1859, to the 15th of October, 1862, were $3,052,677.62. The total expenses of operation and repairs of roadway and rolling stock, for the same time, $2,0[illegible]05.85, leaving a net profit of $[illegible], expended as follows: Permanent renewals, $721,504.02; interest on loan from bondholders, $37,590.18; advances on Decree claims, $96,212.14; balance of assets, $114,154.[illegible]

In explanation, the Receiver says: "The percentage for cost of operation and repairs of road-way and equipments, will amount to 67 per cent. on the gross receipts; and this average, seemingly a high one, must be assigned to the inferior condition in which I received the property from its previous incumbents, and the impossibility of contracting such expenditures within the limits of railroads in a more perfect condition.

"The Receivership, on the surrender of the railroad by its previous incumbents in December, 1859, was encumbered by conditions of immediate payment of $44,000, and $31,624.91 within the ensuing four months, for arrears of back wages, against which it was reimbursed by a loan of $262,772.50 from bondholders, leaving $[illegible] to be realized from earnings; which, for the first half of 1860, including receipts of December, 1859, amounted to $468,107.94; out of which had to be met large expenditures on renewals and repairs, inclusive of the cost of operating the road.

"The railroad and its equipments, when surrendered to me, were in a condition of exhaustion; and so complete was the disorganization among its unpaid operatives, that they broke out in open mutiny and violence about a month after my possession of the road, instigated partly by the arrears of wages left unpaid by previous incumbents, which was quelled by a prompt payment of these arrears and the discharge of the rioters; and so entire was the neglect which had prevailed in the care and management of the property for a series of years, it is quite certain the longer control of the same by them would have produced a cessation of its operations, and a possible sacrifice of the railway."

C. H. Allen, esq., Superintendent, gives the following statement of rolling stock purchased, built, and thoroughly repaired, from December 20, 1859, to October 15, 1862:

Locomotives purchased, 21; thoroughly repaired, 11.

NEW CARS BUILT IN SHOPS OF THE ROAD OR PURCHASED.—Passenger, 12; baggage, mail, and express, 4; way, 4; box freight, 51; stock, 20; platform and coal, 68.

CARS REBUILT.—Passenger, 5; baggage, 1; box freight, 206; stock, 23; platform and coal, 65.

CARS THOROUGHLY REPAIRED.—Passenger, 7; way, 2; box freight, 265; stock, 9; platform and coal, 66.

The total estimated cost of permanent renewals for 1862, is given at $348,3[illegible].96.

The total number of passengers moved North on this road, during the year 1862, was 112,080; moved South same time 1[illegible],163. Fare received for the same $471,[illegible].83.

The statement of the value of freight moved North and South, during the year 1862, exhibits the following contrast:

North.		South.	
Wheat	$97,621.20	Wheat	$12,[illegible].67
Corn	129,212.22	Corn	16,021.36
Flour	36,209.34	Flour	1,819.69
Potatoes	1,670.54	Potatoes	414.91
Lumber	1,120.12	Lumber	67,261.79
Merchandise	64,355.06	Merchandise	120,802.37
Cattle	49,456.77	Cattle	1,496.71
Hogs	45,070.05	Hogs	10,101.34

The operations of locomotives show as follows: Miles run to a pint of oil 12.82; miles to a cord of wood $8.20; miles to a ton of coal 27.40. Total expenditures, per mile, including wages $21.99.

Sunday Schools West of the Mississippi and in Southern Illinois—Liberal Proposition Renewed for 1863.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all the friends of Christian education west of the Mississippi and in Southern Illinois, to the following liberal propositions: A Sunday School teacher in Boston has authorized us to say that he will supply in part, with libraries, the first new Sunday school which shall be organized in each county, and reported to the undersigned, to the following extent, and on the following conditions, viz: If the school shall consist of not less than five teachers and twenty-five scholars, he will give five dollars towards a twelve dollar library—the school or its friends paying the rest. No matter how many schools exist in the county, this proposition is to new schools that shall be organized before July next. If more than one application comes from any one county, the first one reported will have the preference.

All that part of the United States lying north of the State of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, together with the south half of Illinois, is embraced in this proposition, and will hold good till July 1st, 1863. The report must embrace the following particulars: 1. The name and location of the school. 2. The name and post office address of the Superintendent. 3. The date of its organization. 4. The number of scholars and teachers. 5. How, and to whose care, the books should be sent. 6. The money required from the school must accompany the application. Each school should raise some three or four dollars, in addition to what is required for the library, for the necessary instruction books, hymn books, &c. But this is not a condition of receiving the donation. On receiving the applications, the books will be immediately sent, from the depository in St. Louis, according to direction, to all entitled to them. The books with which these orders will be filled, are the four twelve-dollar libraries of the American Sunday School Union, each containing 100 select volumes, of from 72 to 288 pages, substantially bound. The volumes are regularly numbered and ready for use; and each library will be accompanied by twenty-four printed catalogues.

The desire is cherished that all benevolent persons residing in the above territory, who may chance to see this notice, will use their influence to have the schools organized in their respective neighborhoods, and promptly reported. For the last fifteen years, from one hundred to two hundred schools per year have been supplied with libraries by the same benevolent gentleman at an average cost to him of nearly $1,000 per year.

Applications for books on this proposition, as also for donations on account of the American Sunday School Union, should be addressed to Tomlinson Brothers, Chicago, who will furnish all the publications of the American Sunday School Union at Philadelphia prices.

W. B. TRUAX,
Superintendent of Missions for the Northwest.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT POSTPONED.

Notice to the Public.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT ROOMS,
No. 6 METROPOLITAN BLOCK,
CHICAGO, March 26th, 1863.

In consequence of the many friends of the soldiers, who have the Sanitary Gift Concert tickets for sale in various parts of the country, and up to the present hour we are unable to learn the number of tickets sold; also from numerous solicitations from the friends of the soldiers in the country, who propose to get up clubs for the Sanitary Gift Concert tickets, if they could only have sufficient time, and anticipating that the tickets may not all be sold by Saturday evening, March 28th, it is deemed advisable to postpone the Sanitary Gift Concert for a few days, and thereby insure the sale of all the tickets, as the afflicted troops are in need of all the assistance that can be given them.

This course, the Directors believe, will meet with the approbation of the public in behalf of the sick and suffering soldiers. Therefore, the *Sanitary Gift Concert* is postponed until Tuesday evening, April 7th, at Metropolitan Hall. The tickets are all dated March 28th, but they will be good for the postponement night, April 7th. Therefore, ticket-holders need not have any fear in regard to their tickets. Those who desire to assist the sick troops by the purchase of *Sanitary Gift Concert tickets*, had better buy them forthwith, as the supply may not be equal to the demand.

Only 6,000 tickets will be issued. In answer to numerous inquiries in relation to the manner of distributing the prizes, a card will be published in the various papers in a day or two, giving the *modus operandi* of distributing the gifts.

All orders for tickets must be addressed to
W. H. C. MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 6,209, Chicago, Ill.
M. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Judge Robert S. Wilson for Judge of the Recorder's Court—A Call by Citizens, Irrespective of Party.

To Hon. Robert S. Wilson, Judge of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Chicago:

The undersigned, business men and citizens of Chicago, feeling that your well-earned reputation for integrity and ability in your position as Judge of the Recorder's Court, demands, especially at this crisis, your continuance in office, and deprecating any interference by political parties or considerations in the selection of our Judges, deem it fitting and proper to request you to allow us the privilege of announcing you as a candidate for re-election, without reference to any party considerations.

Very truly yours,

Francis A. Hoffman,
Wm. B. Ogden,
Thos. B. Bryan,
Wm. E. Wheeler,
David A. Gage,
J. Y. Scammon,
John B. Turner,
E. C. Larned,
H. D. Colvin,
George Steele,
E. M. Boring,
J. Van Nortwick,
Henry Farnum,
R. M. Hough,
Wm. R. Arthur,
Wm. H. Brown,
Ira Y. Munn,
Chas. G. Hammond,
T. J. S. Flint,
John L. Hancock,
F. Letz,
John W. Tracy,
B. S. Shepard,
Wm. Lill,
H. E. Sargent,
Saml. W. Fuller,
Bush & Co.,
C. Seipp,
John Garrick,
Geo. H. Mueller,
J. J. Sands,
Barrett, King & Co.,
C. C. P. Holden,
Wm. Baragwanath,
L. L. Milliken,
Nelson Tuttle,
Jas. E. Smith,
Hale & Ayer,
A. D. Titsworth,
Robert Law,
Geo. C. Cook,
F. W. Gates,
W. T. Shufeldt,
J. C. Fargo,
J. T. Edwards,
Solomon Sturges & Sons,
Henry Greenebaum,
Matthew Laflin,
A. C. Reno,
John J. Newhouse,
And eight hundred others.

To Wm. B. Ogden, Thomas B. Bryan, George Steele, Wm. R. Arthur, T. J. S. Flint, David A. Gage, E. M. Boring, O. M. Hough, J. Y. Scammon, William Lill, E. C. Larned, John B. Turner, William Sturges, F. Parmelee & Co., and others.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a call signed by yourselves and many other citizens for whom I have the highest respect asking me to become a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Recorder's Court, without reference to any party considerations. I have always while occupying my position upon the Bench, found it consistent with my views of propriety not to take any active part in political controversies. The course I have pursued on this subject in the past is the only assurance I can give for the future.

I may be permitted to say, in view of the "present crisis," that I am unconditionally in favor of the Union. That I am in favor of supporting the Constitution and laws. That I am against any dissolution or division of the country now or ever. That, in my opinion, the Government should use all of its power in suppressing the rebellion and to restore the Union.

If I have held the Court for the past ten years to the satisfaction of such men as have signed the foregoing call, I have necessarily held it to the dissatisfaction of an entirely different class of persons, who, with all men who love power, money, and party, more than their country, will naturally oppose my re-election. I shall have neither time nor disposition to answer the many falsehoods they have or may put in circulation.

With this expression of my views, I shall be glad of the support of all men and all parties who are satisfied with the manner in which I have discharged my duties, and with my loyalty to my country.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. S. WILSON.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The second annual meeting of the "Athenæum," a literary society connected with the Chicago University, will take place this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. All are cordially invited and requested to attend. The following is the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Oration—"Success;" Wm. L. Pierce, Hyde Park.
Declamation—"John A. Logan's Address;" A. B. Pollock, Griggsville.
Paper—(Part First,) T. R. Adams, Fon du Lac, Wis.
Declamation—"Extract from a war sermon;" W. Thompson, Chicago.
Debate—P. C. Parker, Lisbon, affirms; J. F. Bonfield, Chicago, denies.
Question: *Resolved*, That a spirit of compromise on great moral and political questions is detrimental to the interests of society.
Declamation—"Against Cheetham, for libel;" F. A. Smith, Chicago.
Paper—(Part Second) J. W. Porter, Urbana.
Oration—"Woman's Influence;" H. T. Thomas, Chicago.

THE 9TH VERMONT.—In copying the resolutions passed by the Board of Trade War Committee on the 23d inst., expressing their thanks to the military of Camp Douglas, who so promptly responded to the call to attend the funeral, on the 22d inst., of their brother soldiers of the Board of Trade Battery, it was omitted to make mention of the 9th regiment Vermont volunteers, which was nobly represented, and our thanks are alike extended to them. WAR COMMITTEE.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Union Club, at Phillip Reinsdor's saloon, (Kemper Garden) on Wells street near North Avenue, on Saturday evening, March 28th. Let there be a good attendance. Good speakers will address the meeting. By order of the WARD COM.

☞ Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street and 133 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-1m

☞ F. R. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. m20-1m

☞ All diseases of the eye, no matter of how long standing, are cured by a purely vegetable treatment, by Dr. T. W. Thomas, No. 3, M. E. Church block.

N. B.—No charge made for examination or consultation by letter. P. O. Box, 1812. mch24-6t

☞ Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail. Largest stock in the city at CHASE & CO.'S, 109 Randolph street. m1-1m

MARRIED.

By Rev. W. W. Harsha, Pastor of South Presbyterian church, March 24th, Mr. HORATIO E. WELLS and Miss ANNA BARRETT, both of Chicago.

In this city, Wednesday, March 25th, at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible] LOUISA, youngest daughter of Prof. Myers, to E. FALK, all of Chicago. No cards issued.

☞ New York and St. Louis papers please copy.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. [illegible], R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1863.

"After the storm comes a calm," applies to the money market of to-day. The "terrible fall" in gold of the last three days seems for the moment arrested, and we have had a quiet day of it. Holders, however, feel insecure, and it is plain that visions of lower rates constantly haunt them. It is to be hoped they may be more than realized.

The first flashes this morning from the "curbstone" operators in Wall street, made the rate for gold 38; but at the opening of the Board it rose to 39⅝c, maintaining that figure till near the close of the second Board, when it declined ¼, closing heavy at 39⅜. No one here now pretends to guess how the scales will next vibrate; but it is to be hoped the figures will be steadily downward.

The brokers here paid 35@37. Under orders round lots may have brought a fraction more.

The price of silver was 20@25.

Old Treasury notes sold the same as gold. New nominal at ½ buying, and ¾@¾ ℘ cent. premium is the selling price.

New York exchange is a shade weaker, owing to the continued scarcity of currency. Rates, however, are unchanged, all the banks, with the exception heretofore noticed, buying at ¼, and selling to customers at ¾.

The brokers paid 104@105 for Indiana State Bank, and Kentucky and Ohio ½ premium.

The general money market continues close. Best customers, however, get what money they need to supply all their legitimate wants.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

We quote money and exchange still close, the latter selling at ½ ℘ cent. prem., and bringing ¼@⅜ at the banks.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Statement of earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, for the week ending March 23:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$13,485.35	$4,092.37
Freight	12,999.29	7,340.41
Sundries	1,025.83	947.83
Total	$27,590.47	14,400.81
Increase in 1863	13,119.44	

Statement from January 1st to March 23d:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$119,531.64	$76,454.12
Freight	149,414.50	111,445.57
Sundries	11,726.60	8,263.36
Military, Jan. and Feb.	31,454.65	38,291.31
Total	$312,127.39	$234,454.37
Increase in 1863	77,673.02	

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 26, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Dull and lower.

Chi. & R. I.	90½	Mich. Central	98
P., F. W. & C.	60	A. & T. H. 2d prfd.	90
Nor. & Wor.	84	Del. & Huds.	135
C. & N. W.	16⅜	Erie, pfd.	90½
C. C. & C.	15½	Erie	75⅞
Clev. & Tol.	96⅞	N. Y. C.	111
G. & C.	90¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
C. & Pitts.	68⅜	Do 3d	78
Mich. Sou. gtd.	99	Harlem 2d bonds	102½
Mich. Southern	55½	Huds. 2d (s. f.)	116
Ill. Cent. scrip	87½	Pac. Mail	136
Missouri 6s	61½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	105@105½	7 3-10 Treas'y	106⅛
U. S. 6s 1 year cert.	104½	Oct. & Apl 1 yr c.	98½
U. S. 5s '74 coup.	95½		

MONEY—Easy at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange dull and lower—first class bills quoted at 150@152.

Gold lower—opening at 39, advancing to 40½, declining to 38⅞, and closing steady at 39⅛@39¼.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	....	....	....	550	....	....
G & C U R R	244	3673	3794	5108	714	172
R I R R	200	850	2800	1000	....	....
Ill C R R	300	1750	....	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	500	350	2695	2024	750	425
N W R R	435	1400	350	2839	....	347
A & St L R R	50	1333	1800	....	50	....
Total	1529	9055	11299	17071	1514	944

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre's Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1390	....	16700	360	48	189
R I R R	....	51230	....	575	....	51
Ill C R R	4760	3100	....	300	....	16
C B & Q R R	14921	334906	2677	1402	8	207
N W R R	11	....	....	200	1	139
A & St L R R	....	36000	18338	....	....	....
Total	21021	425316	37715	2835	52	595

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—MARCH 26.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Oats, bu	5500	Lumber, ft	320,279
Stone, c. y	185		

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the general markets were better. Gold was reported at from 137¾ to 139½, but the decline in grain yesterday anticipated a further depreciation in gold, and they were not affected by it to-day.

Wheat was in better demand and 2@3c better—with sales of No. 2 Red at $1.14@1.15; No. 1 Spring, $1.10@1.12; No. 2 Spring, 96@97c; and 82@83c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was steadier and tolerably active—Mixed in store selling at 44@45c for winter receipts, and 46@46½c for fresh. Rejected Corn was sold at 43½@44c in store.

Oats were ½c lower and rather dull—with sales of No. 1 at 55½@56c. Rye was sold at 74@75c. Barley was in fair request, with sales at 80@1.30, according to sample. Highwines were neglected. Seeds were dull and neglected.

Provisions were quiet. A lot of 150 brls Beef was sold at $10.00 for Extra Mess and $9.00 for Mess. Prime Mess Pork was sold at $12.00. Bulk Shoulders were in fair demand, and we note sales of 9,500 pcs at 4¼c packed. A lot of 15,000 lbs Iowa cut Hams was sold at 5½c packed. Lard was dull and neglected—with light sales at 9¼c.

There were no dressed Hogs sold—the season being now about closed.

Live Hogs were in fair supply, but owing to the decline in gold the market was lower and irregular—the decline being about 20@25c on light averages and 10c on heavy. The sales foot up some 2,000 at a range of 3.50@5.10—the latter figure being paid for only one lot of extra corn fed. The bulk of the sales ranged from $4.20@4.55.

Beef cattle were in light supply and the market under encouraging advices from New York was firm and buoyant—the demand far exceeding the supply. Some 800 head changed hands at a range of $3.00@4.60.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—March 25.

Received, 11,530 bu. The heavy decline in gold caused another panic in the wheat market yesterday, and large sales were made at a further decline of 3@4c from Tuesday's prices. The ruling prices in the forenoon were $1.00 for No. 2, and $1.10 for No 1 Spring in store, and on 'Change $0.98@1.08 for the same qualities. Thus it will be seen the wheat market has undergone a decline of about 4 cents a day for the last three days. The amount of sales reported up to the close of 'Change was 53,[illegible]00 bushels. The market closed with a fair demand at the inside quotations for cash, and 1c more was offered for the option of two weeks, viz 99c for No. 2, and $1.09 for No. 1. Several thousand bushels were sold on the latter terms, but the great bulk of the sales were for immediate delivery.—*Sentinel.*

Buffalo Grain Market—March 25.

Wheat—The market quiet and inactive. In the absence of transactions quotations are omitted. There is neither a speculative demand or milling inquiry. Corn—The market dull, the demand being almost entirely confined to car lots. Selling in retail lots at 78c bagged. One hundred thousand bushels offered to arrive by vessels now in Chicago at 65c. Oats—Quiet and nominal. Quoted at 63@65c. No sales reported. Barley quoted at 150c for state; 130@135c for Canadian, and at 145@140c for Ohio and Illinois. No sales reported. Rye—The market quiet, and with very little inquiry. Chicago and Milwaukee nominal 90@95c by the cargo, and retail lots at 100c.

Salt in New York—March 25.

The movement in Liverpool ground, referred to in our last, included 80,000 sacks, taking all of that quality offering, at $1.52½@1.57½, now held at higher figures.

Seeds in New York—March 25.

There was a considerable movement in clover seed at 9@9½c, mainly at 9@9¼c, for export; the sales were about 1,500 bags.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales were as follows: 150 brls Beef at $10.00 for Extra Mess, and $9.00 for Mess Beef; 175 brls Prime Mess Pork at $12.00; 15,000 lbs Desmoines Bulk Hams at 5½c packed; 9,500 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 4¼c packed; 1[illegible] pigs kettle-rendered Lard at 9¼c.

TALLOW—5 brls country at 9½c.

BUTTER—2,500 lbs good roll at 21c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,529 brls. Market neglected and entirely nominal. No transactions.

WHEAT—Received, 9,055 bu. Market 2@3c better. Sales 2,500 bu No 2 Red Winter (old and new receipts) at $1.15; 1,700 bu do (fresh receipts) at $1.15; 1,200 bu do at $1.14; 3,000 bu No 1 Spring (winter receipts) at $1.10; 400 bu do (in M. & S.'s) at $1.12; 7,000 bu do at $1.13; 4,000 bu fresh receipts No 2 Spring at 97c; 13,000 bu do (winter receipts) at 96c; 800 bu Rejected Spring (fresh receipts) at 83c; 400 bu do at 82c.

CORN—Received, 11,299 bu. Market more steady. Sales were:—5,500 bu fresh receipts Mixed Corn in store at 46½c; 2,300 bu do at 46c; 15,000 bu winter receipts do at 45c; 28,000 bu do at 44½c; 3,000 bu do at 44¼c; 5,000 bu do at 44c; 1,800 bu fresh receipts Rejected Corn in store at 43½c; 1000 bu do at 44c.

OATS—Received, 17,071 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales were:—3,000 bu fresh receipts No 1 at 56¼c; 5,000 bu do at 56c; 2,000 bu do at 55½c; 2,000 bu fresh receipts Rejected in store at 52c; 1,000 bu do at 51c.

RYE—Received, 1,514 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 400 bu fresh receipts No 1 in store at 75c; 800 bu do at 74c; 35 bags at 75c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 944 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—1,600 bu at $1.30 del; 400 bu do at 1.27½ on track; 27 bags at $1.00 on track; 400 bu do at 85c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market nominal at 40@40½c.

SEEDS—Clover dull and nominal at $5.50. Timothy Seed quiet at $1.65@1.75. Flax Seed in good demand and firm at $3.75@4.00, and $4.00@4.25 for extra seed.

DRIED FRUIT—4,000 lbs and 10 brls unpared Peaches at 10c; 35 brls do at 9½c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—In active demand and buoyant. Sales were:

Stearns sold Burnside & Co. 17 head good shipping beeves, averaging 1,080 lbs at $3.90.

Hicks sold Morris, Hinneman & Waixell 48 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs at $4.05.

Leech sold Curtiss 16 head strictly prime steers, averaging 1,261 lbs at $4.60.

Butler sold Morris, Hinneman & Waixell 34 head prime steers, averaging 1 131 lbs, at $4.00; 18 head good grade averaging 1,128 lbs at $3.75.

Adams sold Jacobs 22 head good grade steers, averaging 1,117 lbs at $4.[illegible].

Adams sold Canfield 24 head strictly prime shipping beeves, averaging 1,204 lbs, at $4.50.

Cook sold Hames 24 head, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs at $4.12½.

Macdonald sold Sam Bowles 65 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $4.25.

St. John sold Morris & Co 62 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,300 lbs at $4.65.

St. John sold Gibbs 24 head averaging 1,190 lbs, at $4.25.

Ferris sold Webb 43 head, averaging 1,210 lbs, $4[illegible].

HOGS—Market lower and irregular at a decline of 10@20c. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'ge.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'ge.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.37½
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20			

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 24.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

BULL'S HEAD.—The drovers are more than jolly; they are happy. Why shouldn't they be? The price of bullocks is higher than before in five years. We hear of one, or rather a firm, which made $7,000 this week. In the report of the market there is a statement about another who made $11,000 upon the price asked last week and the price taken this week, for 1,300 Illinois steers. Still the price is not as high as it was in 1855, but drovers evidently anticipate that it will be.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported at this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,406.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	11 @11½	Ordinary	9 @9½
Medium	10 @10½		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 12½c.

The general average of the market at 10½c.

The most of the sales ranged from 10@11c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in account of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,084.

This is 463 head less than last week, and 494 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,052 head, while the number to-day being 3,406, shows 646 head less than the average, and 345 head less than this day week.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 24.—Virtually, the market closed last night. There were not 50 bullocks left unsold. A few more would have been held for customers who are unable to attend Monday, but for a lying rumor that there were two trains of cattle on the Hudson River road, near the city. The truth was, that 100 head only arrived, and 60 of these went direct to the government agent. Deducting the number they have taken, it leaves only 3,100 head, which is a very small supply for city butchers, and the advance of prices is strictly legitimate, and based upon demand and supply, without any relation to the currency question. One of the transactions of the week is worthy of record. Wm. H. Belden, of Duchess county, N. Y., offered to sell, last week, 1,200 head of steers which he owns in Illinois, for future delivery, at 4c ℘ lb, live weight, which he estimated at 14¼ cwt. This week he effected the sale at 4½c ℘ lb, making a difference of over $11,000 between the price last week and this, to say nothing of the profit he would have made if his first offer had been accepted.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 16,226.

QUOTATIONS—$5.00@5.12½ ℘ cwt. live weight for corn-fed hogs. Distillers, none in market are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The arrivals Sunday and Monday mornings were so large that sellers were obliged to concede to buyers—the weather, too, was very Spring-like. Tuesday morning the arrivals were more moderate, and the weather colder, yet there was a downward tendency.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

Prime heavy Western corn-fed......6½c
Prime light corn-fed......5¾c
New York corn-fed......6 c
Still-fed......5¼c
Small pigs suitable for retail butchers, are quoted at......5¼c

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 26, 1863.

WHISKEY—400 brls were disposed of at 44@44½c the latte for wagon.

PROVISIONS—No demand whatever for any article. Lard could have been bought at 9¾@9⅞, and bulk meats at 4@4¼. It is useless to attempt giving quotations intended to indicate what any article could be sold for.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 26.—COTTON—Market heavy, unsettled and lower at 60@65c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Market dull, unsettled, and fully 10c lower, at $6.20@6.50 for state; $6.80@7.05 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.10@8.50 for trade brands; market closing quiet and holders generally exhibiting no pressing desire to realize.

WHISKY—Market dull at 45@46½c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally lower, but not enough doing to establish quotations. Nominal prices, $1.38@1.63 for spring and $1.63@1.71 for winter red and amber. Sales winter red western at $1.67. Corn 1c lower, with a moderate demand at 85@87c for sound, and 78@83c for unsound. Oats in a little better request at 83@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower at $13.75 for old mess; $16.00 for new do; $11.00@13.75 for old and new prime, and $16.00@17.75 for new prime mess. Beef dull. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard dull and lower at 9¾@10½—the latter an extra price.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and drooping—no sales reported. Sugar dull and declining. New Orleans 9¾@10¾c, and by auction, 9¾@10½c; 20 hds Porto Rico at 11c. Molasses very quiet. New Orleans 48@55c, and 50 hds Barbadoes at 42c.

The Foreign Markets.

Per Steamer Etna.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.

The 10th having been observed as a holiday in all the leading markets, the following intelligence refers to only one day's business—Monday, the 9th.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, a. m.—Cotton firm; prices generally quoted ½d higher; sales of the day about 6,000 bales, including 350 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence and others report flour neglected. Wheat in moderate demand at late rates. Corn in rather better request; 28s 6d for prime mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull, and pressingly offered. Bacon inactive. Lard quiet. Tallow dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar very quiet. Coffee steady.

LONDON, Evening, 9th.—Breadstuffs slow at about former rates. All kinds of groceries inactive and unchanged.

LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, 12th.—COTTON—Sales of four days 18,000 bales, including 6,500 for speculations and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady; corn upward tendency.

PROVISIONS—Flat; produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, 12th, Evening.—Consols closed 92@92⅜ for money.

American stocks—Illinois Central, 44½ discount; Erie R. R. 41¾.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The rain which has set in, accompanied by a warm southerly wind, has produced a marked change in the ice, and already we notice evident signs of decay taking place. This sudden change, though disagreeable, is welcomed as the harbinger of an opening of navigation, which cannot fail to take place within the next few days at farthest. The ice which was passing down the river yesterday in large quantities, presented a somewhat dark or blackened appearance, which has been caused by the last two days' effects of the weather. In Lake St. Clair, there is nothing visible save large fields of ice, which is now constantly on the move, preventing the movement of steamers in that direction to ascertain the quantity or exact thickness of the ice. We do not presume to dictate or even predict a conclusion when navigation will open, but will simply state that there is a committee of some forty vessel Captains stopping at Moore's Merchants' Exchange, earnestly discussing this matter, and from whom we hope to receive a report at their earliest convenience.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............March 25.

H G Loomis, Athens, 95 cubic yards rubble stone.
Cayuga, Lockport, 5,500 bu oats.
Lady Franklin, Lockport, 90 cubic yards rubble stone.

CLEARED............March 25.

H G Loomis, Athens.
Com Foote, LaSalle, mixed cargo.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 80,000 ft lumber.
American Star, LaSalle, 122,812 ft lumber.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
Portland, LaSalle, 117,497 ft lumber.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICH. CENT.—CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	‡12:00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡8:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	....
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:35 p. m.
Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:20 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Woodstock and Way	8:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Day Express	11:30 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Rockford, Janes'lle, Mad'n	4:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
NightExpress(ex.Sat'day)	11:30 p. m.	
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	8.10 a. m.	10.45 a. m.
Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	‡6:00 p. m.
Waukegan "	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday last, somewhere near State street, a Pocket Book, containing $[illegible], which belongs to a poor woman. The finder will do an act of kindness by returning the same to this office. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

LOST—$5.00 Reward. From Brand's Art Gallery, 108 and 110 Lake-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., a young black and tan Slut—answers to the name of Gipsey. One ear clipped a little shorter than the other, hair worn short under the neck by a collar. Had no collar on at the time of being lost. The above reward will be paid by returning her to the above mentioned premises. mh26-b6[illegible]-3t

LOST—From 353 Wabash avenue, a small Skye Terrier Dog, color light gray, hair long and soft. Ten dollars ($10) reward will be paid and no questions asked, on returning him to 48 State street. mh26-b6[illegible]-3t

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms to let, with board. Apply at 54 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph. Two day boarders can also be accommodated. mh26-b674-3t

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms, and suits of rooms, furnished or unfurnished can be had at 88 South Clark street, corner of Harrison. Only ten minutes walk from the Court House. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms. mh2-a[illegible]-1m

GREAT BARGAIN.—The "Atlantic House," Joliet, is offered for sale for a few days, at $4,000. It is built of stone, 3 stories high, contains twenty-eight rooms, and is directly opposite the Rock Island Depot. For particulars, inquire of [illegible] & SLOCUM, 65 Dearborn st. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Immediately—Two smart Chair Turners, to whom the best of wages will be paid. Apply at northwest corner of Michigan and Franklin streets, up stairs. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Army Horses.—The highest market price in cash will be paid for one hundred first-class cavalry horses, delivered at the American Express Stables, 70 Monroe street, Chicago. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Employment—To do general house work, plain sewing, or to take care of children, by a German widow having a little girl five years old. References given. Call at 126 Michigan street. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—A good Salesman, to sell Dr. Butt's Excelsior Liniment. Apply at 292 South Clark street, Chicago, or inclose a stamp and address Box 4155. Agents wanted in every State in the Union. mh27-b[illegible]-1t

WANTED—By a gentleman in the country, a lady of refinement and intelligence, to act as his housekeeper. He resides in a pleasant village, but a few hours' ride from Chicago. Address "B B," Tribune Office. mh27-b[illegible]-6t

WANTED—For Cash—A good set of second-hand Tinner's Tools and Machines. Answer by letter to "J H," Tribune Office, this day until 3 o'clock P. M., stating where they may be seen. mh27-b[illegible]-1t

WANTED.—A Competent Book-Keeper and business man (one who understands the Commission business preferred) can obtain a permanent situation and good salary by addressing, with references, MERCHANT, Post Office Box 1909. mh27-b[illegible]-1t

WANTED—A young man of good business qualifications, well acquainted in the city wishes a situation in a wholesale Grocery or Commission house; has also a little capital, and would be glad to form a co-partnership in an already established business. Address Drawer No. [illegible]. mh27-b715-3t

WANTED—A good Carriage Blacksmith and a Helper for same. Also—A Carriage Wood Worker. Those who are used to light city work preferred. None but good workmen need apply. To such steady employment will be given. H. & G. N. WILLET, corner State and Twelfth streets, Chicago. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Situation.—The advertiser, who can turn his hand to anything—has had fifteen to twenty years' experience in Book-keeping in some of the largest banking and mercantile establishments—has a knowledge of the grocery, hardware and crockery trades, and can produce good testimonials as to character and ability, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Address "W T," Tribune Office. mh27-b[illegible]-6t

WANTED—A good Milliner.—One that can take charge of an establishment and is willing to go to a city about a hundred miles from here. Inquire at I. HERZOG'S, 132 Lake street. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—By a young man from Vermont, a situation in a grocery or dry goods and grocery store. Has had six years' experience in the dry goods and grocery business, and can give the best of references. No objection to going into the country. Address "B S W," Tribune Office. mh27-b679-4t

WANTED—Room.—I want to rent, for the summer, a good sized lodging room, (unfurnished, except a carpet,) pleasantly located on Michigan or Wabash avenues. Board not required. Address, stating location and terms, "B," Drawer 6313. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—By a young man of good business qualifications, a situation as salesman or book-keeper in a first-class house in this city. The best city reference given. Address "S W G," Tribune Office. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—By a boy about 18 years of age, a situation any where. Can write a good hand, and is willing to work. Best of reference given. Address "J M," at this office. mh27-b701-1t

WANTED.—A young man from the country wishes a situation in some commission or retail grocery store, to learn the business. Is steady and willing to work. Good reference given if required. Call at, or address HENRY NORTON, 21 Hubbard street, West Side. mh27-b699-3t

WANTED—For Cash—A good pair of working horses, from 4 to 8 years old. Must be perfect. S. T. GIBSON, 190 & 192 Superior st. mh27-b[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Two furnished rooms located on the South Side, North of Harrison street, by two single young men. Address "S K & Co." P. O. Box 2411. mh27-b687-1t

WANTED—Boarding for four persons—father, daughter and two sons, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Willing to pay from $100 to $150 per month. Address, immediately, P. O. Box [illegible]. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—By a young lady, a boarding place in a genteel private family. She will furnish a good piano, and wishes to give music lessons in part pay for her board. Will take a furnished or unfurnished room. Good references given and required. Address "C S," Box [illegible], stating location and number, that she may call at the house. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—Invest in a safe business—Tobacco!—The advertiser, who has $2,000 in buildings, teams and implements, wishes a partner with $2,500, to engage with him in the cultivation of Tobacco, on the Canadaway Flats, in the State of New York, one of the best sections in the country for the production of the plant. The best city references given and required. Address, for five days, "TOBACCO," Tribune Office. mh27-b687-3t

WANTED.—A large and convenient boarding house wanted, near Lake and Washington streets. Address P. O. Box [illegible]. Possession wanted first of May. Mrs. M. W. mh26-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—A good Tinner, to go into the country. Good wages and steady work given. Apply in person to S. H. RANSOM & CO., Chicago, or by letter to W. S. Marriott & Co., Wilmington, Ill. mh26-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in a pleasant private family. None other need apply. Address Box 384. mh26-b656-3t

WANTED—Lumber Yard.—Any person having a Lumber Yard to rent on South Branch, south of Van Buren street, can find a customer by addressing "L F H," P. O. Box [illegible], or can see him personally by applying to office of Garden City Hotel. mh26-b657-3t

WANTED.—Cook and Housemaid. A good cook, washer and ironer wanted. Also a housemaid. Both must come with good recommendations, else need not apply. Call at 290 Ontario street. mh26-b614-3t

WANTED—A practical Gardener. One who can manage horses preferred. Apply to JAMES H. REES, No. 88 Dearborn street. mh26-b673-3t

WANTED—By a practical farmer—To rent a farm of from one to three hundred acres, well improved, with good buildings, water, fruit, timber, &c., with teams and farming implements furnished, for which I will pay cash or crop rent. Possession immediately. Address, for one week, "FARMER," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. mh26-b665-6t

WANTED.—A first-class Photographer, who has been in the business the last ten years, wants employment in a good Photographic Gallery. Address "C F," Chicago, P. O. Box 3137. mh25-b[illegible]-6t

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, without children, a nicely furnished house, on or near Wabash or Michigan avenue. Address, stating location and price, P. O. Drawer 6313, Chicago.

WANTED—Board for a Lady, where the comforts of a home, a large airy room with a fire, can be had at a moderate price. Address, with location, terms, &c., Box 6315. mh25-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—A New England, middle-aged man, wants a situation where he can earn his money, and is willing so do it. Would prefer an outside, active business. Would not object to travel. Is competent. Commission business preferred. Is acquainted with lumber and building. Can give references from last employers. Address Box 2121. mh25-b[illegible]-1t

WANTED—A Lot of 50 or 100 feet front, or a house and lot, west of Union Park, for which I will pay two thirds cash and balance in village property or farming land, at low figures. Address giving location and price of property, J. F. SUTHERLAND, Box 4241. mh25-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, Assistant Book-Keeper or Entry Clerk, by a young man recently from the East, and a practical hand. Address "CASH," Tribune Office. mh2[illegible]-b[illegible]-6t

WANTED—$2,000.—A good business man, long a resident of Chicago, having two thousand dollars in cash, would like to take an interest in some paying business in this city. Best of references given and required. Address, stating business, "M I," Post Office Box [illegible]. mh24-b[illegible]-6t

WANTED—To Rent—A desirable residence, with all modern improvements. Must contain from ten to twelve rooms, on the South Side, within 20 minutes' walk of the Tremont House. Address, immediately, "M S," P. O. Drawer [illegible]. mh24-b547-6t

WANTED—To rent, on Clark street, between Randolph and South Water, or on Lake or South Water streets, in the immediate vicinity of Clark street, a room or rooms suitable for a first class General Insurance Business. Call on or address HOLMES & BRO., at the office of S. H. Ransom & Co., 47 and 49 State street. mh23-b[illegible]-12t

WANTED—Agents to sell the New Editions of Books called Incidents of the War, and Exposition of the K. G. C., Knights of the Golden Circle, or a

HISTORY OF SECESSION.

Either of the above books mailed free on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send red stamp for a circular.

R. R. LANDON, Agent,
mh18-b161-1m 88 Lake street, opp. Tremont House

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and popular historical writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving all necessary information in regard to the work, terms to agents, &c., mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 805. ar26-b859-1y

WANTED—

100,000 AGENTS.

To sell the Great Mammoth Prize Package; the best in the world, and ten other kinds. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Send stamp for circular. mh12-a[illegible]-1m

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $50. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamps.)

BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents,
mh5-a[illegible]-3m 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty more Cabinet Makers, also one good Wood Carver, to whom steady work and prompt pay will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 Lake street, or CHAS. E. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind. fe27-a551-1m

WANTED—500 bushels or more Pop Corn. I will pay 60 cents a bushel for

500 Bushels or More Pop Corn,

braided up, 72 pounds to the bushel, stocks and ears together. It must be all White Flint Corn, well ripened. If any farmer will draw a contract and send it to me, I will bind myself for the amount named above. The seed must be all

SELECTED FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE COB,

and not mixed. (This contract is good up to Dec. 1st, 1863.) Address J. A. BRACKET, P. O. Box 1898, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—Send all last year's corn you have. m5-a[illegible]-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 138 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box [illegible]. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de[illegible]-1y

WANTED—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. [illegible]

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja[illegible]-3m

WANTED.—First class Blacksmiths and Machinists. Those accustomed to erecting locomotives preferred. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 8, Masonic Temple. mh17-b[illegible]-1m

WANTED—Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Clothing, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid. Also, Second-hand Furniture, &c., of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale by [illegible], [illegible] West Randolph street. mh13-b[illegible]-1m

Wanted.

WANTED—Second-hand Buggy and Harness.—I want to buy, for cash, a light buggy and harness, or will trade a good sewing machine for them. Address, stating price and where they can be seen, Drawer 6264 Post Office. mh26-b671-3t

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Book keeper, by a young married man who has had experience, and can furnish the best of references. Prefers a wholesale house, either dry goods or groceries, and would not object to travel a portion of the year, as he has an extensive acquaintance in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa among merchants. Address "B. F. F." General Delivery. mh26-b670-3t

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or retail establishment, by a young man who has had several years' experience in the dry goods and boot and shoe trade. Good references given. Address "J & B," at this office. mh2[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Good active men to Canvass for History of the Civil War, by John S. C. Abbott. $50 to $150 is to be made by energetic men. First volume now ready. Address CLARKE & CO., 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4331. mh26-b[illegible]-14t

WANTED.—A thorough business man, twenty-seven years of age, wishes a position as salesman or traveling agent in some wholesale, commission or manufacturing establishment, or will take an interest in some good business. If required, will deposit one thousand dollars with employer. Address "MERCHANT," Tribune Office. mh26-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Board in a private family, for gentleman and wife. The lady is a first-class music teacher, and will give lessons in vocal or instrumental music, if desired. Address "J L," Tribune Office, for three days. mh26-b[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—How to avoid the Conscription.—Captain Judson W. Read, late of Company D, 56th Ill. regiment, is authorized to recruit a company to form part of a regiment which is now being raised for service, exclusively in this State. This force is raised for the purpose of guard and protection of the State from hostile aggression. This is the last chance to avoid the draft, and at the same time go into a very pleasant service. Capt. Read has located his headquarters in tent, northeast corner of Court House Square. mh26-b[illegible]-1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—$6,000 Cash. Two first-class Houses and Lot, situated 117 and 119 South Jefferson street, between Monroe and Adams. Lot 50x100 feet, east front, with twenty foot lot on alley in the rear, with barn. If not sold by April 1st, the above houses will be to rent at $[illegible] each. For further particulars, inquire of AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Boat Yard, Lumber-st. near Twelfth, South Branch, or address P. O. Box 4417. mh27-b708-6t

FOR SALE—A good Horse, Buggy and Harness, for $275. Secured note with interest, at a year, if desired. Calumet avenue, two doors north of Ringgold Place. mh27 b711-1t

FOR SALE—City Lots cheap for cash. Lot 23, Block 7, Sheffield's Addition. Apply at once to A. C. WHEELER, Anderson House. mh27-b[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Piano. Rosewood case, four round corners, full iron frame, seven octaves, brilliant tone, at 70 North Sangamon st. Price, $225. mh27-b[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property. Lots in George Smith's Addition, east of State street and north of Commerce street. Lots in Duncan's Addition. Brick House and Lot on the northwest corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets—lot 118½x160 feet. House and Lot 23 Pine corner Illinois street. Also, a large, well docked lot on the South Branch, near Old street. Apply to P. GEDDES, No. 5 over Sturges' Bank, 17 Wells st. mh27-b[illegible]-tomy1

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 New Milch Cow. Apply to P. KEOGH, Tribune Job Office. mh26-b[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE.—House and Lot, known as 44 North Halsted street, about 100 feet North of Lake street, in a good neighborhood. House contains ten rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, cellar and wood house, with gas, hydrant and cistern water. Lot 50x125, with alley; planted with fruit and ornamental shrubs. Inquire at Lumber Office of GROVES & MORRIS, 12 South Canal street. mh26-b617-6t

FOR SALE—At a bargain. 120 acres of choice Timber and Prairie Land, five miles south of the city. One-half of the amount of purchase will be taken in desirable merchandise, at reasonable prices. Also, a large amount of well selected farming lands in Iowa and Minnesota. D. W. THOMAS, Office, No. 4, 160 Washington st. mh26-b[illegible]-6t

FOR SALE.—To Capitalists. Two of the best business and most substantial stone blocks in the city of Madison, Wisconsin. Also, one of the finest residences on the lake shore. For particulars, apply to J. A. ELLIS, Northwest corner Clark and Lake-sts. mh2[illegible]-b570-30t

FOR SALE IN EAST AURORA. A two-story House and lot. The house contains ten rooms and four closets, good cellar, stone foundation and good well and cistern. Is within ten minutes' walk of the Depot. Will be sold cheap. Address J. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 1891, Chicago. mh25-b511-6t

FOR SALE—Store Fixtures. The very handsome shelving in my store. It can be taken down and put up without injury, as it is made in sections for the purpose of moving. GEORGE E. STANTON, 48 Clark-st. mh25-b[illegible]-6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Wisconsin Pine Lands. 2035 acres of heavily timbered pine lands, in Brown county, Wisconsin, lying principally in section 8, about [illegible] miles from Green Bay and same distance from Lake Michigan. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. J. C. BUTLER, Box 662, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati, March 20, 1863. mh24-b518-10t

FOR SALE—The Brick House 520 Wabash avenue, corner Harmon court. The house is furnished with the modern conveniences of water, gas, closets, &c., and there is a good brick barn on the lot. Also, a vacant lot 34 feet front by 120 deep, to an alley, situated on the north side of Harmon court, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Both pieces of property will be sold at low prices. Apply to C. L. HARMON, 8 Clark-st, up stairs. mh24-b505-3t

FOR SALE.—First-class dwelling (three stories and basement) and barn, all of brick, with all modern improvements, nearly new. Built in the very best manner. Located three blocks from Rush street bridge, North Side. Apply at 249 Illinois street. mh21 b345 6t

FOR SALE—Price $2,500, one of the choicest residence lots in the West Division, 22 feet front on South Green street, fronting east, being lot 6, in block 28, Duncan's Addition. For further particulars, apply to B. L. ANDERSON, 198 South Canal street corner of Jackson. mh21-b[illegible]-6t

FOR SALE.

Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, north of the Richmond House.

A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee ave.

Also—A block of about 60 Lots, in block 34, West Side, between Harrison and Tyler, and Rucker and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of

ALONZO RICHMOND,
mh2[illegible]-b471-2w 262 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offers for sale one thousand feet of water front on the slips on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of enabling it to extend still further, its already large improvements. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring water front. For particulars, apply at the Company's office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st., Chicago. A. J. KNISELY, Sec'y. mh20-b337-4w

FOR SALE—I wish to sell, between this and the 1st of April next, my late residence in Evanston, Cook county, Ill., the most beautiful of that beautiful village, consisting of eight (8) large lots, or about three (3) acres within the inclosure, artistically laid out and finely shaded with large native oaks, flouring shrubs, cherry, pear, peach and apple trees, with an abundance of small fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries and raspberries, currants, &c. The house is large, well arranged and built, with [illegible] wells. Barn and outhouses to suit. The grounds [illegible] front the Lake east and the Park north [illegible] by the above time, will be rented to [illegible] tenant. A. C. STEWART, West Branch Post [illegible]. m4-a[illegible]-1m

FOR SALE—Two three-story Brick Houses and Lots known as Nos. 312 and 314 Wabash avenue. For terms apply to WM. CLARKE, 73 South Water street. mh2[illegible]-2w

FOR SALE—A Lot, eighty feet by one hundred and eighty, on Washington street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to J. B. RICE, Room 20, 77 Dearborn street. mh1[illegible]-b164-1m

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 46 acres of land, being the lower mills of Baraboo, county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,000. The power has 18 feet head, estimated at sufficient for 20 run of stones. W. F. FLANDERS. fe[illegible]-3m

FOR SALE.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Chicago for sale at a bargain. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 193 South Water street. mh[illegible]-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—The first-class Store 102 South Water st., from May 1st. Apply to P. GEDDES, No. 5 over Sturges' Bank, 17 Wells st. mh27-b706-12t

TO RENT.—Store Nos. 12 & 14 Dearborn street, from May 1st. Apply to WALLACE & ROGERS. mh2[illegible]-3t

TO RENT—After May 1st, 1,000 feet of Dock north side of Ogden Slip. Entire or in lots to suit. Also, furnished House on Michigan ave. Also, House 11 Edina Place. Apply to S. B. HAVEN, 64 Randolph-st. mh2[illegible]-3t

TO RENT—A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, half case, black walnut, to rent or for sale at a low price. Address "MACHINE," P. O. Box 709. mh25-b[illegible]-3t

TO RENT—A House containing five rooms, pleasantly located on Madison street, South Side, to rent at a low figure. Also, for sale, the furniture which the house now contains. Address, through the Post Office, "G M N." mh25-b[illegible]-3t

TO RENT.—A fine suit of rooms. Possession given immediately. Also—Several offices and lodging rooms, to be vacant 1st of May. SAMUEL GEHR, Room No. 19, 114 Dearborn street. mh24-b546-6t

TO RENT.—Stores on South Water street; Market street between Randolph and Lake, on Kinzie and North Clark, in the Foster House. Offices in Hilliard's block, corner of South Water and Clark street, at the end of the bridge. Also, 120 feet of dock by 400 feet deep, fronting on railroad, east of Rush street bridge. This large and centrally located piece of ground, with both river and railroad facilities, is worth the attention of coal and wood dealers, transportation companies, and others. Similar lots for rent on the South Branch, just south of North street, having both railroad and river fronts. Also, one or two first class dwellings, finely located. The Foster House will be for rent after it is raised to grade and put in first rate condition. Apply to C. R. HAAS, at McCormick's Reaper Office, east of Rush st. bridge. mh24-b[illegible]-6t

TO RENT—A first class brick house, with all modern improvements, [illegible] Indiana street, near Pine. It has hot and cold water, basement, with cellar, also a brick barn in the rear. Inquire of Messrs. WAITE & TOWNE, 100 Washington street, or of JAS. WARD, 284 West Randolph. mh2[illegible]-6t

TO RENT—Wharfing Lot on river, near Old street. W. H. SAMPSON. mh23-b401-6w

TO RENT—The new Brick Store, House and cellar, on corner of Illinois and Wolcott streets, adapted and well located for a Family Grocery. Apply on premises to S. BLANCHARD, or to Post Office Box [illegible]. mh2[illegible]-b461-6t

TO RENT—May 1st, a large front office and storeroom on second floor of 219 South Water street; also, one of the same size in the third story. Apply on the premises. M. M. GRAVES & CO. [illegible]

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A first-class House on Wabash avenue, newly painted, papered, grained and in fine order, containing eighteen rooms, picture gallery, bath rooms, water closets, Harrison's English Range, Gould's patent Steam Heater, double windows, brick barn, coach house, &c., &c. Will be rented for two or three years at less than five per cent. on cost of house and lot. No boarding house keeper need apply, as it will not be rented for a boarding house. Or will be sold for less than it cost in GOLD, and will take currency, pay, or part in real estate. Apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, 122 Washington street, opposite the Court House. [illegible]

TO RENT—Office 188 S. Water street, under Board of Trade Rooms. Possession 1st of May. Inquire of HOLMES & BRO., 188 Randolph st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class brick residence, pleasantly situated in the West Division. [illegible] from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOUND—On the 22d inst., a White Bull, which the owner [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, [illegible]

LARGE TRADE SALE OF

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 31, at [illegible] o'clock, at our New Salesrooms, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, [illegible]

All the above goods are made in the best manner and of seasoned wood. Samples can be seen [illegible] before the sale.

☞ Terms cash. Sale without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

mh27-b720-5t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.

ONE SIX TON HAY SCALE AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, March 27, at 9 o'clock, we will sell without reserve, for cash, at our salesroom, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, one Six Ton Hay Scale, made by the Chicago Scale Company, for the Board of Trade, and warranted accurate. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.

Unclaimed Assorted Merchandise AT AUCTION.

We shall sell, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at [illegible] A. M., at our New Salesroom,

46 & 48 Dearborn street.

Per order of the Merchant's Dispatch, an assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Consisting of Men's, Women's, Boys' and [illegible]. Also, cases of Merchandise, Clocks, [illegible], Hardware, Rattans, &c., &c., all of which will be sold for cash, without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.

ELEGANT, NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

46 AND 48 DEARBORN STREET,

Opposite the Tremont House.

On Friday, March 27, we will sell, commencing at [illegible] o'clock, the entire furniture and effects of a [illegible] declining housekeeping, all in perfect order, and removed to our store for convenience of sale.

Also, splendid rosewood [illegible] seven and eight pieces.

Also, a large variety of chamber sets with and without marble tops, sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble top tables, easy chairs, whatnots, parlor and chamber chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, ottomans, [illegible], lounges, mattresses, mirrors, brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, cooking stoves and kitchen ware.

Terms Cash, and Without Reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

mh2[illegible] b442-5t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, March 28th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, [illegible]

We will sell, on the premises, the following improved inside property:—Lot 21, in Block 20, [illegible] in Block 121, all in the School Section Addition to Chicago, the houses on the same being [illegible] Frame, and known as Nos. [illegible] street, just south of Van Buren street. Title to the above real estate perfect.

Terms of sale—One third cash, and the balance in two equal payments in one and two years, at [illegible] cent. interest, or all cash, if purchasers prefer it.

For further particulars of the property, [illegible], rents, &c., call at J. M. MARSHALL'S, [illegible] at 97 South Clark street, or the subscribers, [illegible] desired.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 28 Lake st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 28 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, in any part of the city. Parties making up their plans to sell [illegible] will do well to call on the subscribers.

fe24-a433-3m GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The rapid increase of our business requiring greater facilities, we have taken the [illegible] stores

103 and 105 Dearborn Street,

Corner of Washington, [illegible]

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE AND Lot and

Entire Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On Wednesday April 1st, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., on the Premises.

[illegible]

THE TREMONT GARDEN

Dwelling-House Furniture, [illegible]

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 2d, 1863,

10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

[illegible]

BY RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN.

GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, March 31st, [illegible] 110 West Lake street, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

BY

Gore, Willson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday

AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week. Our stock is

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House

Our stock being consigned to us by

MANUFACTURERS

To whom we make advances

GIVES US

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

For carrying a LARGE and WELL [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

GORE, WILLSON & CO.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—[illegible]

Announcements.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

NOTICE.

[illegible] advertisement, calling for copies of the TRIBUNE to supply a defect in our files, having been fully answered, subscribers are hereby advised [illegible].

THE NEWS.

The news from Washington and from other points, through the channels at the Capital is interesting. The volunteer army and their friends will be glad to know that George B. Smith, formerly of this city and late one of the attaches of the Treasury, has commenced the compilation of the Volunteer Register under the provisions of the late act of Congress.

The show for Napoleon III, in Mexico, is poor and promising more poorly. His army has fallen back, is half starved, and the Mexicans are exultant. The Mexican [illegible] will be too much for the Gallic Eagle if that bird is not better fed.

At Indianapolis yesterday, a convicted deserter and spy met the most dread penalty of military law. Through previous undue leniency, men have been too slow to learn that the demands of public safety in time of war, require sharp and sure penalties for offences like that of the convicted soldier, who met his death yesterday.

In the same connection with the last named crime and expiation, comes the news of the conviction and ignominious sentence of an editor of an Alexandria journal, and the Provost Clerk, who helped him to the fatal item. This incident, too, will be salutary in its effects.

Our news from Kentucky is voluminous, contradictory, and as a whole, a letting down from the news of the previous issue. The rebels are in Kentucky, but in what force, or exactly where, in the most force, no one seems to know. One thing is certain, Gen. Burnside will find them and there will be no Buellism this time.

From Gen. Julius White's command in Eastern Kentucky, we have news to the 26th. Our special dispatch from Louisa, Lawrence county, on the Big Sandy river, the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia, states that Gen. White's gallantry and promptness met and turned back the [illegible] Humphrey Marshall and his horde.

The Yazoo Pass Expedition is at at an end, and has returned the way it came, so say the dispatches. The prime reason is the discovery of the new route and a shorter one to the Yazoo, as mentioned in our dispatches yesterday. This makes it an unnecessary expenditure of time and material to reduce the works on the Tallahatchie, when the sole object is to operate against Vicksburg. The expedition is withdrawn in time to be serviceable in another quarter forthwith.

The rebel papers received at Hooker's camp, contain interesting dispatches from various parts of the South, colored to rebel taste, and only reliable with a large reservation.

The returns from Noble county, Ohio, have come into Cincinnati under strong military escort, and the chivalrous up-country Copperheads who foolishly opposed the war power of the Government, are in a sad scrape. Let them be punished to the full extent of the law. It will save the Copperheads much further similar experimenting of the same sort.

The old proverb, "a cat may look upon a king," seems to be subject to some limitations and drawbacks, as proven by the experiences of the crowd at the royal nuptials in England, which crushed seven women to death, and by self-compression got [illegible] heat enough to kindle a riot. A cat or anybody may look upon a king, only when there is room enough.

The Polish rebellion has assumed a magnitude which promises a speedy gage of battle between two large armies. May history not repeat herself. If "Hope for a season bade the world farewell when Kosciusko fell," isn't Hope's time of absence nearly up? It will be scarcely possible that this revolution in the heart of Europe will not shake some of the tottering dynasties sorely. The gravest complications may arise out of Poland's endeavor to be free.

NOT A MONEY DRAFT.

A grave objection at first urged against the Conscription Law was completely dissipated by the interpretation which we claimed was the only just and right one. As long as any man was made to feel that because he was penniless, his life was balanced against the three hundred dollars of his wealthier neighbor, it was entirely natural that the poor man should feel aggrieved. The TRIBUNE claimed that this was not the meaning of the law. This is *not a money draft*. The Government wants conscripts of men; and not of dollars. For every man drawn, one man must go with a musket in his hand. Inasmuch as many will desire for multifarious reasons to procure substitutes, well and good, let them do it, but at their own risk, and if there be no substitute, the principal must go. It is *men* that are wanted. At the same time, to put an end to the vocation of substitute sharks, the Government takes the substitute business into its own hands and fixes the uniform rate at $300.

No more forcible illustration of the correctness of this construction of the law could be found, than is supplied by the [illegible] absurdity of the proposal of that [illegible] of Copperheads, Sat. Clark, in the Wisconsin Legislature. According to our despatches elsewhere, the worthy Sat. [illegible] in a set speech that the State raise by special tax the entire sum required for substitutes for all her drafted men. That is, if ten thousand men are called for from Wisconsin by conscription in July next, the State should pay the General Government $3,000,000 instead of sending the troops. We thank Sat. Clark for this best possible elucidation of the true theory of drafting and substitutes. His policy is of course too weak to stand alone, and topples over, it plays havoc with Copperhead hopes. Sat. Clark and all the other [illegible] of Jeff. Davis may rest assured that when the call comes for men, the Government will not take dollars instead.

THREE DAYS MORE.

In three days time will expire the limit fixed by the Proclamation of the President for the voluntary return, without punishment, of all absentees from the armies of the Union. These men number over one hundred thousand. They are lurking all through our communities. They are now only absentees, but from Tuesday next will be classed and punished wherever found as wilful deserters. By the terms of the Proclamation, if they report themselves for duty to the commandants at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, at Camp Butler, in Springfield, or at the [illegible] at Madison, Wis., Davenport, Iowa, St. Louis, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., Detroit, Mich., Louisville, Ky., or Nashville, Tenn., previous to next Wednesday (April 1st,) they will be sent forward to their regiments without penalty.

After that date military law will take its course. [illegible] There will be no escape for the deserter. [illegible]